BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. VI. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1874. NO. 27

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, ...PROPRIETORS

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...EDITOR
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....PUBLISHER

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

RECIPROCITY.

In another column we give a synopsis from the official text of the proposed treaty of reciprocity, prepared by Senator George Brown, of Canada, and forwarded through Minister Thornton to the Secretary of State of the United States. Mr. Fish submitted the treaty with a report to the President, who transmitted it with a message to the Senate a few days before the late session of Congress closed. This treaty if ratified, will strike a severe blow to every interest in Pennsylvania. As far as we can see, our state has nothing to gain, but everything to lose. The movement has been projected and carried forward thus far by Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, supported here by all the influence that can be brought to bear upon the newspaper press, and by free traders, boards of trade, and individuals directly interested in the sale of Canadian products in our markets. It is a sugar-coated pill, and one of the most deceptive and dangerous doses ever attempted to be forced upon the people by an unscrupulous lobby. The measure goes over to the next session of Congress. In the meantime its friends are sparing neither money nor effort to secure its approval by the United States Senate, and final ratification.

We sincerely hope the American people are not yet so blinded to their own interests, or so forgetful and careless as to the vital interests of our farmers, mechanics, and working classes. It is fortunate for us that this matter was brought up so late in the session, otherwise it might have been lobbied through before the people became aware of their danger. A great deal of opposition to the measure has already been developed, and if we look to our own interests, every state convention that meets this fall will pass resolutions of earnest protest against a measure so palpably unjust and ruinous to every important interest in the country. It is a matter which interests every one, every farmer, every mechanic, every laboring man. Are we going to offer a bribe to our people to move out of the country and settle in Canada? This is what it would amount to if we allow them the privilege of free trade with us, while they have none of the burden of our war debt.

Hon. George Geddes, of Onondaga county, New York, in a letter to the New York Senators says: "With cheap labor and a sound currency, the Canadians only want free trade with us to make them prosperous and populous. The Canadian country south of the 45th parallel, from St. Lawrence county, New York, west to Lake Huron, is as large, and in its agricultural capacity superior to the State of New York. Give our markets free to such a country for twenty-one years, and subject our producers of all kinds to the payment of our debts—kindly asking no contribution, direct or indirect, from anything but our own labor, giving up all our advantages of position—what must be the result? The ratification of such a treaty ends all thought, on the part of the Canadians, of annexation, and the current of emigration turns from our shores to countries more wisely governed." It is said we will gain, as a nation, more by reciprocity than we shall lose, and Mr. Geddes asks why, if this is so, the statesmen of Canada work so hard every year to bring about such a treaty. "They have," he says, "been in Washington every year since the termination of the old treaty, trying to negotiate a new one, and they are wise in their generation." Mr. Geddes closes his letter as follows: "The agricultural interests have no organization through which to act, and they may be destined again to be, as they have many times before been, sacrificed to interests that are organized so as to be felt in the government of the nation. As the preliminary measure of general free trade a reciprocity treaty will find friends, and if the Republican party proposes to adopt such a national policy, to be followed in due time by repudiation, words of protest are useless. But, entertaining the hope that no such future is before either the Republican party or the country, I venture to thus briefly state some of the reasons that appear to me to be imperative against surrendering our markets free, to people who have no part of our debts to pay."

Then again, the pretended reciprocity in allowing American built vessels to be purchased and registered in Canada is a sham, as the laws of the Dominion now allow such purchase and registration. The privilege is not utilized, because it is no privilege. Canada has no coastwise trade to attract American vessels, and she can build vessels cheaper than we can build them for her. In fact this whole scheme seems to be a cunning scheme of English and Canadian statesmen to obtain, under the guise of reciprocity, what England has so long sought in vain for her shipping—the advantages of an extensive and valuable coastwise trade; and the provincial papers may well exult in the prospective advantage to their shipping under this provision.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

It is a little queer how all democratic movements and sentiments in this county originate in Penns Valley. If a Bellefonte candidate wants to run for office, he is sure to be brought out by some man in a letter from Penns Valley. The last issue of the *Watchman* contained a well written letter from *Potter* twp., urging Hon. C. T. Alexander for Congress. Another fossil quill driver writes from *Haines* twp., urging Col. Barnhart's claims for District Attorney, which the knowing ones here say, was written by 'Smith himself, in Bellefonte, and all that talk about "enclosing the price of publishing the communication," was done by the ex-photographer, for an artistic negative effect. But it is signed "Haines Township," and the unsophisticated democrat might swallow it as pure gospel. Next comes a communication from *Millheim*, which denounces Fred Kurtz as a disorganizer, an enemy of the grangers, and a paid power for Mackey and Wallace. It is from Millheim of course—but, like all the others mentioned, a good distance *from* Millheim. Then in the *Berichter* we find a letter from *Brush Valley*, giving "An old Democrat's Opinions" of that pesky Kurtz, and all the discomfuddlement he is making in the democratic ranks. This is all bosh. Every intelligent democrat knows that all these letters are concocted by the candidates themselves. The dodge is too etherial. The Penns Valley democrats are tired following the dictates of the "Bellefonte Ring," and these communications are *dated* in some of the Penns Valley twps., to throw the Penns Valley democrats off their guard.

Kurtz, too, is a kind of guerrilla among them. He is too independent to be controlled by the Bellefonte ring, and strikes out on his own hook, and, viewing the contest from a republican stand point, we think he must be right nearly half the time, although we do think it is very contemptable in him to support Mackey and Wallace, when Alexander and Meek, of his own county, are candidates. But Kurtz can be bought like the rest of them, and it is not hard to understand why he wrote so vigorously for Mackey, after he had been over to Lock Haven to *see him*.

——Among the missing fugitives from the Pennsylvania insane asylum, near Harrisburg, is a woman fifty years of age and about five feet seven inches high. Her hair is cut very short and is quiet grey. She has a healthy appearance and a piercing eye. Any person learning of her whereabouts will relieve much distress concerning her by communicating with the superintendent of the asylum. [Exchanges are requested to copy.]—*Wellsboro Agitator.*

——The Williamsport *Register*, like the severed head of a turtle, snaps away at all its neighbors promiscuously. It may be pleasant for the turtle, but it is not productive of longevity.

OUR CELESTIAL VISITANT.

The Comet which is now fast approaching the earth, is exciting no little attention. It is now plainly visible to the naked eye, on any clear night, and we have nightly noticed when we start on our long, and lonely trip to our home in the suburbs, that a great many young people have suddenly become dilligent students of astronomy. And again we notice, that young men do not go alone to view this heavenly wonder, nor yet in company with other young men, also interested in the same important study; but they take along a lady, only one, two would be one too many, and as they stroll, they turn their eyes to the northern sky, and sigh and meditate. The whole northern heavens have to them of late become invested with new interest, since the advent of this stranger, and the Great Bear, the Dipper, Giraffe, and even the far off Cassiopeia will no doubt be noticed by some of these midnight wanderers, who have heretofore given them no thought or attention. For the benefit of these young students we write this article, and as it is said of books, to them this work is dedicated. For several evenings one of the pointers of the Dipper, the Polar Star and the Comet, marked the angles of an equilateral triangle; but this is not the case at the present time, as in its progress the Comet curves continually southward to the left. Those who have not seen it will not need any directions for finding it, as when visible, it is now the most conspicuous object between the horizon and the well known fixed stars, which we have already enumerated. This is a new Comet, and is generally supposed to be the one discovered April 17th, by the French Astronomer M. Coggia, at Marseilles. Some American observers contend, that the Coggia Comet has passed its perihelium, and is now retiring, and that this one is another. Astronomers differ considerably about the perihelium (nearest the sun) of this comet, some putting it as early as July 8th, and others as late as July 20th. About the 16th inst., or by the time this article reaches our readers, it can be seen very distinctly soon after sunset, with the new moon shining just above it. What food for thought is given to our promenading friends; what marvelous things are contained in this mighty universe of God. This fiery messenger traveling with more than lightning speed, must call to their minds the wonderful power of God, and the littleness of man. And yet, the Godlike intellect of man is fast studying out the mysteries of the heavens above, and the earth beneath. From what depths of space comes this stranger, to whom the eyes of our friends, and indeed all Christendom, are nightly turned, and whither, after performing its journey around the sun, and paying its respects to that great luminary, it will extend its travels, no one knows; but its course while encircling the sun is quite accurately marked out, and the timid may rest assured that from it, the earth will receive no detriment. This comet a little more than a week ago, was about equal to a star of the fourth magnitude, but has steadily grown brighter, and in moving in its eccentric orbit, it will approach about as near to the earth as Venus; but as this well known plannet is many millions of miles distant from the earth, there need be no fears that the comet will collide with our mundane sphere. Possibly it may produce some slight meterological effects, and it is said, that for a short period, it will impart an atmosphere to the moon which scientific men tell us is destitute of that substance so essential to the existence and support of animal life. The thin, vaporous, ghostly appendage to the comet, which is called the "tail," is said to be six or seven millions of miles in length, a distance entirely disproportionate to the size of the comet in respect to symmetry.

In consequence of our limited knowledge of this celestial body we are all the more interested to watch its movements and study its changes, and the interest will no doubt continue until its lustre becomes dim, and it disappears perhaps forever from our horizon. Up to the time of Tycho Brake, comets were supposed to be more phenomena of our own atmosphere, but that eminent astronomer demonstrated the fact that they were far beyond the outer limit of the earth's atmosphere and entirely independent of it. Since the invention of the telescope by Gallileo, the motions of the comets, as well as all other heavenly bodies, have been studied with comparative ease, and the time may come when with improved facilities for investigations, we may know still more of these distant objects which are now watched and contemplated with such intense interest.

Some of the comets travel in the same direction around the sun and reappear once in seven years; others appear at intervals of longer duration, and some are never seen but once. Several have appeared regularly for certain periods, and then failed to appear at the usual time and were never seen again. The comet therefore has become the synonym for irregularity and inconstancy, but all this may be due to our limited knowledge of its real substance and character.

During the last week of this month the comet will have reached to within 25,000,000 miles of the earth. Prof. Swift who discovered the comet independently of its discovery in Europe, says of the tail at its nearest approach that "we might get a little whisk of it," but only astronomers would know it. The tail he says is not only exceedingly thin, but it is hollow, and he compares it to a stove-pipe attached to a pumpkin, and both illuminated.

Observers say that it will be between the earth and the sun July 20th, and that not until then shall we have settled weather.

We say therefore to our young promenading astronomers in view of this fact when they contemplate long rambles they should provide themselves against a gentle shower.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1874.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Those members of the Centennial Board of Finance, who have taken the matter of the Centennial in their charge have awarded contracts for the construction of the main Exhibition Building, and Memorial Hall, to Richard J. Dobbins of this city.

If the gentlemen of the Finance Board succeed in causing the erection of these two structures in time for the reception of articles intended for exhibition they will be deserving of more than ordinary renown, which, doubtless, will be duly accorded them. If they fail—as I fear they will—to secure the construction of these edifices in *fourteen working months*, that ordinary would require two full years to build them, they alone will not bear the dishonor, for the disgrace of failure will attach to Philadelphia and it will be marked so indelibly that a century hence will not witness its effacement.

It is no idle fancy that leads me to a belief that the chances of failure are so apparent that success appears scarcely possible even to the most constructive imagination; and it is this very action of the Finance Board in awarding their contracts that causes me to make the observation so entirely foreign to my personal feelings in the matter; but having a public duty to fulfil to well nigh one hundred journals throughout the nation, I rise above all personal consideration and state the facts as I comprehend them.

Mr. Dobbins is now engaged building a House of Correction for the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, from whom he obtained the contract. He was then—as he is now—the lowest bidder; the work was to have been completed in two years and the stipulated price was less than half a million dollars. Almost four years have passed and from present indications the structure will be scarcely completed by the Fourth of July, 1876. The original price agreed upon for the erection of the building has been steadily growing, in proportion to the delay in its completion, until the half million has been doubled and the alloted two year's work yet required to finish it. With these facts as apparent to the Finance Board as is that other one, that the rejected bidders, Clark, Reeves and Company, were awarded the contract for building an iron bridge over the Schuylkill river, costing one and a half million dollars, and were required to complete by October 1st, 1874, and that on the 4th day of July, the bridge was handed over to the city of Philadelphia, by the contractors, entirely finished, three months ahead of the time allowed them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The city of Philadelphia is doing her level best to regain her lost prestige as a commercial centre. She has established an American line of ocean steamers which are apparently doing a profitable business. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, acting in harmony with this steamship company, are taking advantage of every modern appliance of skill and ingenuity to cheapen the cost of conveyance of the products of the soil, from the farmers' graneries to the storehouses in this city and in Europe. While rejoicing that this is the case, I regret to say that goods manufactured in this city sold at a much lower rate in New York than the same line of goods are sold at here in Philadelphia.

I refer more particularly to carpets, which are notably a Philadelphia production; their sale in New York at lower prices than here is an indication of plundering stupidity on the part of our merchants which will continue until they prefer to do an immense trade at small profits rather than a small business at immense profits. I am informed that our carpet manufacturers make no discrimination between their Philadelphia and New York customers, hence there can be no excuse for this thing.

JAY COOKE & CO.

A few days ago Mr. Jay Cooke appeared before the register in bankruptcy in answer to an order issued June 11th last, to compel him to make disclosures respecting conveyances and transfers made by the bankrupts, in alleged fraud of the law. Jay Cooke by advice of his counsel, at the request of Edwin M. Lewis, trustee, declined to be sworn. The register will certify the refusal of Mr. Cooke to be sworn together with his reasons therefor to the Judge of the United States district Court upon whose order depends whether the secret transactions of this Syndicate of the government shall be made public.

The bankrupt act recently passed by both Houses of Congress may have an important influence in this case. The seventeenth section of the act provides that "in all cases of bankruptcy now pending, or to be hereafter pending, whether an adjudication in bankruptcy shall have been had or not, the creditor may, at a meeting to be held for that purpose, resolve, by a majority in number, and three-fourths in value, that a compromise may be accepted, the resolution to be confirmed with signatures of two-thirds in number and one-half in value of the crediiors. Creditors under $50 not to be reckoned in the majority in number. The resolution is to be presented to the court, and upon the court "being satisfied that it is for the best interest of all concerned," the case is to be taken out of bankruptcy."

In order that the readers of "Our Associated Press Letters" may know the exact condition of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, I have asked and obtained an official statement from which the following is abstracted. "The Northern Pacific Railroad is completed, and is being operated from Duluth on Lake Superior to Bismark on the Missouri river, a distance of 455 miles; and from Kolama on the Columbia river, Northward to Tacoma, the permanent Western terminus of the road on Puget Sound a distance of 105 miles, making a total of 560 miles."

"No new road is being built this season owing to the financial embarrassments of the Company. The floating debt of the Company is now less than $400,000and most of this is held by its own stockholders."

"The bill which was introduced in Congress some weeks ago, providing for a government guarantee of interest in sufficient Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to complete the line, was not acted upon either favorably or adversely during the recent session of Congress, but the friends of the road anticipate favorable action at the winter session."

The same statement says that "both the Eastern and Western divisions are earning a surplus over operating expenses, and the trade of each division is steadily increasing."

THE CROPS.

At the National Convention of Dairymen recently held at Indianapolis a paper on the production of butter was read, in which the product of the United States was estimated at 700,000,000 pounds annually; that no product offered better remuneration for extra care in its production; that the quality depended less on manipulation than upon the care of the cows, between whose health and the quality of the butter there is a close relation. The failure to provide fresh running water for the cows is one of the chief causes of poor, thin milk from which no dairy-maid's art can procure good butter.

The prospect for a cotton crop in South Carolina is less promising than last year, while the area planted is 9 per cent less than in 1873. The area in grain is 12 per cent greater; the decrease in the use of commercial fertilizers is 27 per cent.

California is utilizing her mountainous hillsides, which form about one fifteenth of her land surface, or 700,000 acres, in the culture of the grape. Her coast range of mountains are available for no other purpose, and as they form the very best grape-growing soil, no less than 45,000 acres are in vineyards. The value of this year's crop is estimated at $4,500,000 the best brands readily bring from $1.50 to $2 50 a gallon upon the ground.

The hay crop in Pennsylvania is unusually large. The Oxford Press notes a case of one gentleman obtaining 4 ton loads from one-and-a-quarter acres of ground, and believes another farmer will raise not less than 100 tons of hay from 45 acres of grass. J. W. F.

——A lad was severely wounded in Philadelphia a few days ago, by the explosion of Gunpowder, burning his face and hands severely, the powder being imbedded in his skin. By the free use of COSMOLINE the powder was dissolved and the wounds healed rapidly without inflammation, and without a trace of the powder or a scar.

BILLS VETOED.

LIST OF BILLS VETOED BY GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

The following is the list complete of the titles of acts vetoed by the Governor prior to May 15, the Constitution requiring that all bills not vetoed before that day shall become laws without his signature. All the bills that passed and not on this list have become laws:

Senate bill 162—An act in relation to mendicant and vagrant children.

Senate bill 163—An act to repeal the charter of the Karthaus bridge and turnpike Company.

House bill 170—An act directing the manner in which the courts of common pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more of their judges to hold their courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace of Allegheny county.

Senate bill 177—An act to enable banks to consolidate and to increase the capital stock of the banks so consolidated.

Senate bill 178—An act to fix the salaries of county officers in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

Senate bill 179—A supplement to an act "relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," approved April 15th, 1874.

House bill 180—An act extending the provisions of an act entitled a supplement to "an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings, approved the 16th day of June, A. D. 1836, so far as relates to certain counties," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to all the counties of the Commonwealth.

Senate bill 185—Joint resolution providing for the settlement and payment of certain claims arising under an act entitled "an act providin for the appointment of an inspector of stea boilers in the counties of Schuylkill, Northam berland and Columbia, by the Governor of the Commonwealth," approved the ninth day of May, A. D. 1871.

Senate bill 191—An act for the relief of the Leibrandt & McDowell Stove Company.

House bill 195—An act for the suppression of the trade in and circulation of obscene literature, illustrations, advertisements and articles of indecent or immoral use, and of obscence advertisements of patent medicines and articles for producing abortion.

Senate bill 198—An act to prevent the defiling of ice upon ponds, streams, rivers, creeks and canals owned or leased for the production of ice.

Senate bill 211—An act perscribing the mode of ascertainment and payment of damages resulting from the grading of avenues, streets, or alleys, or parts thereof, by any city of the Commonwealth.

Senate bill 225—An act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plankroads, approved the 8th day of April, 1861.

Senate bill 238—An act authorizing Notaries Public to appoint deputies in certain cases.

House bill 247—An act legalizing and giving effect to agreements of release and compromise creditors and debtors.

House bill 252—An act to grant to the consent of the state of Penn's to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands within the State and bordering on the Ohio river, for the purpose of erecting thereon dams, abutments, locks, lock-houses, offices and other necessary structures for the construction and maintenance of slackwater navigation on the said river, and ceding jurisdication over the same.

Senate bill 257—An act to repeal all provisions of the act of April 19th, 1873, entitled "an act for the registration of births, deaths and marriages in the city of Allentown," relating to marriages.

Senate bill 268—An act to punish the sale and traffic in mineral water bottles and other bottles, and for the protection of bottlers and venders in mineral water and other beverages in this Commonwealth.

House bill 285—An act to repeal part of an act to repeal an act to lay out and make a State road in Clearfield county, approved April 10, 1873, and to vest control of certain poor and school taxes therein, in Huston township.

Senate bill 289—An act to authorize Robert Cummings, Joseph Harkness and Rev. J. A. McGill, or a majority of them, the trustees of the Associate Presbyterian church and congregation of Readsville, to sell and convey the real estate belonging to said church and congregation, situate in Readsville, Brown township, Mifflin county.

Senate bill 291—An act authorizing the council of the boroughs of the Commonwealth to regulate the collection of borough tax therein.

Senate bill 321—An act to repeal the second section of a supplement to an act to alter the road laws in the township of Lenox, approved the 20th day of February, 1854, so far as relates to the township of Silver Lake, in the county of Susquehanna, being first duly advertised according to law.

House bill 325—An act to enable members of corporations and stockholders to vote by proxy, and to regulate the number of their directors and the change of corporate names.

Senate bill 343—An act to repeal a joint resolution for the settlement of certain claims arising under contracts concerning the Soldiers' Orphans' School in Titusville, approved April 15, 1873.

House bill 366—An act to reimburse W. T. Taylor, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Phillipsburg, Beaver county, and A. H. Waters, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., for clothing, transportation and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

House bill 389—An act relating to gas companies regulating the sale, consumption and inspection of gas.

House bill 472—An act to repeal an act to establish Criminal Courts for the counties of Lebanon, Dauphin and Schuylkill, approved the 15th of April, 1867, and the supplement thereto, approved the 1st of April, 1870.

House bill 410—An act to authorize the Prothonotaries and Clerks of the several courts to take recognizance.

Senate bill 223—An act for the relief of Amy E. Maxwell, widow of James S. Maxwell, deceased.

Senate bill 253—An act to repeal an act for the protection of sheep and taxing dogs in the township of Hamilton, in Monroe county, approved the 2nd of April, A. D. 1870.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, July 15, 1874.

Poetry.

POLICY OF FINANCE.

BY JAMES AIKEN, OF LEWISBURG

"The primary curse of our system is the basing of our paper money on gold, and making its value depend on its convertibility into gold on demand; and the arbitrary limitation of its quantity is curse number two."

Letter of Hon. Samuel Calvin to Hon. Henry C. Carey.

The curses are labelled correctly,
Aye, and numbered correctly as well;
But which of the two is most "cussed,"
It would take twenty lawyers to tell.

Who ever saw money abundant,
Without seeing things go ahead?
Who ever saw currency "stringent,"
Without seeing business dead!

When Labor buys bread for his babies,
Or a calico dress for his wife,
The currency then is to Labor
The great urgent need of his life.

Most truly and well hath he earned it,
Most joyfully, willingly, he
The builder of wealth for his country—
Her best benefactor would be.

That system which always pays Labor
His wages, just when they are due,
And gives him work an abundance,
That's the system for me and you!

Now what will just answer the purpose,
To keep him at work every day?
That will buy him his food and his clothing?
Why Uncle Sam's "Promise to pay."

Dear Uncle Sam's promise, bless ye!
They'er better than silver or gold:
When the Shylocks of Europe can buy them,
How quick are their treasures unrolled!

The Shylocks of Europe now hold them:
While we sorely need them for cash,
Let them circulate freely among us,
No fear then, of panic or crash.

And dear Uncle Sam, the old ninny,
Pays the Shylocks a heavy *per cent*,
Just to keep those vast sums in their coffers,
Which to us would be just money lent.

And we'd make it work to, like blazes!
We'd bring out the gold, from the mine;
We'd clear out the rivers, build railroads—
And the face of the country would shine,

But no! We must have gold and silver!
Superstition! Oh when will it die?
When will Truth, the young Hercules strangle
That hoary, and time-honored lie?

Gold and silver, and iron, and brickbats,
Are all very good in their place:
But for money, old Uncle Sam's paper
With "Promise to pay," on its face,

Is better, and safer, and lighter!
'Tis good from far Texas to Maine:
To the East, or the West, it will take you,
Either side of the great mountain chain.

If I only know how to obtain it,
Without any thieving or harm,
I could pack in my little old wallet,
Quite snugly, the price of a farm!

"But currency must have a limit,"
Says the wise ones, "a limit you know:
A stream of cash, broad and redundant
Must not be permitted to flow!"

Suppose that a doctor, a great one,
The wisest one seen since the flood,
Should say, "Mr. Aiken, you're dying,
From super-abundance of blood!"

I would answer. "Just give me my rations,
And plenty of exercise, too,
Then making pure blood in abundance,
Is just what my "fodder" will do.'

"And, doctor, now none of your bleeding!
That would soon lay me flat on my back,
And, candidly, is not depletion
The murderous work of a quack?"

Now of industry, skill, and improvement,
Is money the blood, and the life,
While Sense asks for beef and potatoes,
See the quacks brandish lancet and knife!

For work that is honest and useful,
Let the country have money to pay,
Then happy is Labor's bright dwelling,
And Panic is frightened away.

Say, what will produce the most labor?
For labor alone is our wealth.
Don't bind Labor's limbs with your shakles,
Pretending to care for his health!

Our Story Teller.

THE CHANGE OF TIDE.

Thus far it had flowed in one direction Marion's life long. Ease, luxury, adulation—'taking no thought,' like the lilies, yet being more gorgeously arrayed and far more useless than they.

'Nothing on earth to do but enjoy herself,' said her father, that man of stocks, bonds, and railroad contracts, looking wonderingly into the unsatisfied gray eyes.

But one can not enjoy one's self unless that self is something enjoyable, and Marion was not. She was thoroughly weary of it and its surroundings; and it was in sheer desperation that she had proposed accompanying her farther on one of his business trips across the country. 'Just a bit of nature would be refreshing,' she had said, half petulently. But the bit that presented itself in the best parlor of a quiet little country tavern was not the kind she desired; and to be left there alone for three dreary hours while her father made pilgrimages to his various shrines of timber, excavations, and bands of workingmen was intolerable. Six wooden chairs with yellow roses painted upon them, two gray prints—one labelled 'Melinda,' and the other 'Henry'—hanging upon the walls and staring complacently at each other, a small mirror with a bunch of what the good landlady denominated 'sparrer-grass' fastened above it; a bright fire, a not bright carpet, and a round table holding three books—that was all this best room contained when Marion inventoried it with a slight arching of her fine brows and the faintest perceptible curl of her lip.

She turned to the books. The first one proved to be a Bible. Half unconsciously her eye rested for an instant on a single verse—'Whoso receiveth one such little child in My name receiveth Me.' It meant nothing to her; she closed the volume as too common to be interesting. The next was a last year's almanac, preserved or its binding of gilt and muslin; and the last one was most unsatisfactory of all—'A Complete Letter-writer,' containing minute information as to what to write to one's son in college, and what the son would probably reply; also a highly stiff and proper method of proposing matrimony to a young widow, with an eminently edifying epistle which she might indite in return.

Marion dropped the book, a little touch of amusement mingling with her disgust. Did people really buy such stuff? And was the family correspondence carried on according to these recipes? What could life be amid these surroundings when it was undeniably wearisome at its very best? She walked away to a window. Outside, beyond the lonely road, lay rugged wooded hills, beautiful in their mantles of dark evergreens rimmed with the ermine of the snow.

'Better take a chair, ma'am. Cheap settin' as standin', and comfortabler besides,' said a voice in the room. Joe had come in to attend to the fire.

Marion glanced over her shoulder and saw only coarse boots, patched gray clothes, and a tumbled tow-head. But Joe felt himself an important personage just then. Visitors to stop for any length of time in that best room were rare, and to have a handsome dressed lady there was a surprising event. 'Seems'sif a feller was a keepin' a reg'lar hotel,' the boy said to himself, and assuming a most hospitable and landlord-like air as he bustled about, stirring the fire and adding more fuel.

'Don't you want to read ma'am? Books on the table free, and no extry charges. We try to 'bleege our customers.'

'Thank you,' answered Marion, without turning her eyes from the fair woodland picture before her. It appeared to Joe that she did not seem as entirely at home and thoroughly satisfied with her quarters as he could have wished, and he made one more effort—a little hesitatingly, as feeling that he was somewhat overstepping his authority.

'Say, ma'am 'taint meal-time, but I s'pose mebby—if you'd like a bite—I could get you a hunk of gingerbread. We like to 'commodate.'

'I see you do. I'm not hungry, thank you,' laughed Marion; then with a sudden impulsive desire she added: 'I'd like to visit that wood if I were not afraid of losing my way. Is there any one here who is thoroughly acquainted with?'

'Bet!' chuckled Joe, laconically, as he rattled the ashes from the grate.

'Is she? Your sister, is it?'

'Who?'

'Betsy.'

Joe rolled over upon the floor with a startling peal of laughter. 'Didn't mean Betsy, mernt bet you there was folks that knew,' he explained; then slowly getting upon his feet he marched out of the room still giggling. Presently he was back again with an old cap added to his attire. 'I'll go 'long ma'am, and show you the way. It's jolly fun, I tell you!'

It did occur to Marion, warmly wrapped in shawl and furs, that her young guide looked thinly dressed; but she knew very little about boys, and probably that was all the clothing he cared for or he would have worn more. Joe did not give the matter a thought himself. The wind blew about his collarless neck and his bare hands reddened, but he talked and whistled to the shaggy, ungainly dog he had brought with him, and gayly led the way, thoroughly enjoying his walk. It was a welcome holiday to him, this unexpected release from his round of common duties, and the wood was his special delight, with its knolls, its ravines, and its winding uncertain paths, its squirrel-haunted stumps and mysterious burrows.

A forest in this guise was new to Marion, very different from a summer-time picnic excursion with a gayly-dressed throng, and young Friz Simmons to carry a parasol and descant of the 'beauties of natuah.' She liked it. Her eyes brightened and her cheeks flushed in the clear cool air; and as Joe pressed forward without a single thought of offering his companion any assistance, she clambered bravely after him, her hands gradually filling with cones and scarlet berries. On and on they rambled. Joe had not the faintest intention of being the first to suggest a return, and Marion enjoyed the novelty of her position and surroundings, and with nothing to attract her to the barren little inn, took no note of how rapidly time was passing. Neither did she notice that the pale sunshine of the early afternoon had vanished and the sky had grown dull and gray. Joe, keen-eyed country boy, saw it, but he only chuckled to himself.

'I don't care for a few snow-flakes, and I guess she needn't when she is all bundled up twice as warm. Any way I can not go a-larking every day, and I a'n't going to say a word about going back till she does, bet you!'

So he travelled along the devious footpaths, pointing out various favorite nooks and exhibiting the wild chasms of the place to the best of his ability.

'Considerable of holler down there, ain't it?' he said, pausing on the brink of a ravine whose nearer bank was a steep, almost smooth, descent. 'That brook down at the bottom is a reg'lar creek in summer time.'

It was but a narrow line then, frozen white and still, as Marion stood for a moment trying to fancy it a rippling, sparkling stream. Just then the great shaggy dog, who had been a particularly useless member of the party thus far, was seized with a sudden fit of ecstacy, and bounding against Marion so violently as to knock her feet from under her and send her sliding down that slippery, snowy hill. Joe uttered one startled 'hallo,' made a frantic effort to catch the lady's dress, and failing in that, lost his own balance and rolled rapidly after her. On they went without a pause until almost simultaneously they reached the icy steamlet at the bottom.

'Could have showed you an easier path, ma'am, if I'd known you was so sot on coming down,' said Joe, sitting up and rubbing one ankle vigorously.

'Thank you, I presume this route was the shortest,' responded Marion, with an odd blending of fright, vexation and amusement in her voice, as she slowly regained her feet.

'Kind of a s'prise party, wasn't it? The first riding down hill I've done this winter.' Joe laughed but knit his brows as if in pain at the same moment.

'Did you sprain your ankle?' Marion questioned as he sat still.

'Seems like it. Queer a fellow can't have a little fun once in awhile without such a fuss about it.'

He made an effort to rise, but sank down again with a half-groan that ended in a whistle. Marion suggested his resting a little and rubbing the wounded member, but she glanced anxiously toward the sky, whence a few flakes of snow were beginning to fall. Joe straightened his foot, examined it, and waited trying vainly to fancy that it was growing more comfortable. Meanwhile the snow came faster and faster, until the air became thick with the falling flakes. The boy got upon his feet again.

'It's no use staying here; we must get home somehow,' he said. 'I will try to find that easier path up the hill, because I don't suppose we can go back the way we came down.'

He limped forward bravely though with evident pain, but he could only go very slowly, and after a short distance stopped to rest again.

'Must breathe a bit. Such an old fellow can't keep up with young folks like you, ma'am.'

The next time he moved still more slowly and stopped sooner, though Marion was trying to assist him. Her face was gravely anxious, and the last pretence of unconcern had faded from his. It was clearly impossible for him to walk the long distance between them and home, and there was little chance that Marion could find the way alone, particularly through the storm, which was becoming every minute more steady and blinding. They were near no highway, no human habitation was in sight, and the gravity of their situation forced itself gradually upon the thought of each. It was Marion that hesitatingly put it into words.

'If we stay here, Joe, and no help comes, what then?'

Joe shook his head. 'I don't see nothing we can do, and it ain't a very likely place for anybody to be travelling along, that's a fact; It'll be pretty hard for 'em at home if I don't get home. They need me powerful bad, they do, because there's mother and the children to be took care of, and father he ain't overly strong. I like to get out of work sometimes, but I'd hate mighty bad not to help them anymore.'

Silence fell then, a long silence. Marion was questioning doubtfully what difference it would have made anywhere if she should not return. This life that she had called so wearisome a few hours before, had never been more valuable to any one by real service or real interest. She had held her place in society, but then society had a comfortable way of doing without those who slipped out of it; and as she sat there leaning back against the trunk of a great tree and watching the snow sift down upon her dress, her keenest regret was for Joe and that little home where he was needed. The boy had given himself to no such meditation; he had been studying every possible and impossible plan of escape, and suddenly turned to his companion.

'Say, Fiddlin' Nathan lives somewhere t'other side of this hollow, and it can't be very far neither. I've seen the place once, and I guess I can find it again if you will help me. Any way trying is better than sitting here.'

Carefully and slowly they retraced their steps for a little way and began to ascend the opposite side of the ravine, Joe explained as they walked.

'He's a queer old fellow, and lives in a little cabin way out here. Folks call him Fiddlin' Nathan because he's always playing on an old fiddle when he haint anything else to do, and he don't have hardly ever, only little odd jobs now and then. They say he spends all the money he gets from them buyin' lottery tickets, and thinks he is going to draw himself 'mazing rich some day, so I don't know what they live on. There's just him and his grandchild. Suppose mebby we'll find the place by hearing him tune away on that old instrument of his.'

But when at last, after toilsome, painful effort, interspersed with many pauses for rest they reached the old, tiny cabin, there was no sound of music nor anything betokening a human inhabitant, Marion thought, scanning it eagerly. At their knock, however, a small white face glanced past the window and the door was opened by a fair, quaint little maiden with a wonderfully unchildlike look in her large brown eyes.

'Helloa, Dosie! Take in a pair of vagabonds, can you?' questioned Joe.

'I was watching for somebody to come,' said Dosie, simply.

'Was? What made you think anybody'd come such a day as this?' asked Joe in surprise, while Marion looked the same query.

'I wanted some one. Grandpa's queer, He's been a laying on that bed all day, and he didn't play his violin any, only just a little bit early this morning. Sometimes he calls me Dosie, and sometimes it's other people's names that I do not know. He doesn't say he is sick, but I couldn't go away for anybody, and I did wish they'd come.

Even while she she spoke she had quietly brought forward chairs—the only two chairs that the room contained—for her guests, and stood waiting for Marion to remove her wrappings. A bright wood-fire crackled and danced in the old fire-place, but all else in the apartment was scant and miserable. As Joe related the misadventures that had brought them there, Marion glanced towards the bed and shuddered at the withered, wrinkled face, almost ghastly in its pallor, that rested upon the pillow.

'Dosie!' called a weak, uncertian voice and the child sprang to the bedside. 'Whose them? Did they bring the ticket?'

'No, grandpa, not yet; it hasn't come yet. These are friends,' she answered soothingly. Then as his momentary excitement passed, she returned to the fireside. 'It't his lottery ticket. He is sure it will draw a great prize, and he is always expecting the word to come, you see,' she explained gravely as if the expectation was a natural one.

'Dosie, what is it we'll do when we get all our prize money?' questioned the thin, quavering voice again. 'I forget.'

'A nice house, grandpa, and servants, and horses and carriages,' repeated Dosie promptly, but a little wearily, as if the grandeur had grown to be an old story.

Outside the snow still fell steadily, bending trees and bushes; as the shadows deepened and the short twilight faded shutting out the distant world, shutting in this strange group. Dosie's hospitable little heart suggested supper, but her means were woefully limited. When she had done her best there was only a small quantity of weak tea, some dry bread, and a few potatoes.

'I wanted to buy more things when grandpa got his last five dollars, but he needed most of it to buy another ticket, so I couldn't," she said in simple apology, lifting her earnest eyes to Marion's face. And for the child's sake Marion tried hard to partake with seeming relish of the frugal fare.

The last gleam of the gray daylight vanished, and night fell dark and stormy, with a wild wind moaning through the trees and knocking at doors and windows. A chapter from some other life-book than hers seemed the scene of Marion, trying to realize her own indentity so she sat there watching the flickering firelight flush and pale upon the dingy cabin walls. A folded shawl had been thrown upon the floor, and Joe reclined upon it, his wounded ankle swathed in wet cloths that Dosie had thoughtfully suggested. Over the bed in the further corner the fire shine played fitfully—now lighting up the worn face with a glow, now throwing it into deep shade; but through both gleam and gloom a deeper, more lasting shadow was slowly settling upon it. Even Marion's inexperienced eyes could not but notice it, and she turned away with a shudder to meet Joe's significant glance silently confirming the dread.

If Dosie knew it also she gave no sign, sitting very quietly on a low box by the hearth-stone, where the light revealed plainly her fair, pure, profile, the delicate blue-veined temple, and the glint of gold in her brown hair. Her sleepless, earnest eyes scarcely for a moment turned their slightest movement from its occupant. Less frequent these became as the hours wore on, and the murmured words grew less coherent.

'Tickets, Dosie?'

'Not yet, Grandpa; not yet.'

'We'll have—we'll have—Dosie?'

'Horses and carriages and houses,' repeated Dosie mechanically.

'And pearl gates and harps—Dosie? Not old violins—golden harps—eh, Dosie?'

'Yes, Grandpa.'

A pause then the weak voice questioned half querulously:

'When?'

'Pretty soon. I most sure it will be pretty soon,' came the soothing reply from lips that began to quiver, and the sufferer sank into a heavy slumber again. Marion would have drawn the child to her arms, but she shook her head with a faint smile.

'I'm most a woman—twelve years old. I must take care of grandpa.'

The clock on the rough old mantle ticked loudly and with fearful deliberateness the long hours through. At last it rang out mid-night, slowly and solemnly. Something—no sound nor motion—drew the tireless young watcher again to the bedside, and in an instant she turned with a low, startled cry. Marion went forward trembling, and Joe limped to her side. Through all the storm and darkness, the watching and closed doors, one had gone out from them unnoticed.

A strange, weird night. The lonely little one forgot her burden of womanliness in Marion's arms at length, lying with wet lashes but quiet face.

'You see I'm most sure that it's better for grandpa than the prize—only it leaves me out, and he didn't mean to do that," she whispered.

Drearily the dark heavy hours dragged by, until the seemingly interminable night yielded to the gray dawn. Then, for the first time, the lids drooped over the child's brown eyes, and she slept.

'Joe,' said Marion softly, 'what is her name? not really Dosie?'

'Don't know. Yes, I do, too—Theodorer.'

Theodora! Gift of God—to whom? It was partly that scarcely noticed little verse at the inn, partly that questioning in the wood, and partly all that had come since that made Marion's answer to the thought a closer drawing of her arms around the slender figure. The tide had turned that night, and was flowing outward from self to others.

The sun came out bright with the early morning, and lighted up the waste of snow; but it was noon before an anxious party from the inn reached the little cabin.

'I want Dosie with me always, father,' Marion had said when the story was told.

And he answered 'as you please, child,' just as he would have done had it been a new necklace or trip to the continent that she had ask for.

And so a day later, when Joe had been comfortably settled—for he was just, this man of bonds and contracts, and did all that he could to recompense the boy—and there had been a grave made near the old cabin, Marion rode back to the city with Theodora's little hand fast in hers. She knew how gladly she received this little one, and already through her heart the remainder of the sentence was thrilling prophetic sweetness—'Receiveth me.'—*Hearth and Home.*

A Romance That is Real.

Twenty-five years ago, a young man, now a resident of a fashionable part of the city, then a young lawyer in the central part of the State wooed and won a beautiful girl whose gifts and graces were the bride of the charming village where she lived. He took his pride to what was then the far West, where he practiced his chosen profession for several years. Returning East, he opened an office in New York city, living up town. At this period nine years of married life had passed, and no child had been born to this couple.

One morning as he was about stepping into a car for his office down town, his attention was attracted by a group of children gathered about some object on the sidewalk, on the other side of the avenue. He allowed the car to pass on, and approaching the children, saw seated on the stone step in front of a store window, a little girl of some six years, bare-headed, bare-footed, and whose single, scanty garment of dirty calico neither covered her legs, drawn up as far as possible beneath her frock for shelter and for shame, nor her bony neck and breast. She had a wonderful wealth of black hair. She sat with eyes concealed and head down, apparently unconscious or uncaring for the curious stare of the children.

It was plain that she was not a lost child. Children of a great city are familiar with all phases of city life; but here was a new revelation of child life to them. They stood around her in pitying wonder. She, however, asked no sympathy by word or look. Like the tired or despairing fawn, chased by the hunter, all hope and life seemed driven out of her. Our friend is a great lover of children. Led by this powerful feeling and sympathy for the child's sad condition, he kindly engaged her in conversation, and at length persuaded her to let him led her home to warmth and food.

He presented her to his wife. One look—'why what have you brought here?' 'A child, do you not see?' The little one looked up into her face, and the childless wife, at the appealing look of those great eyes, melted to tears. The gentleman saw that his little waif had found a resting place in the kind heart of his wife. He left them for his duties. When he returned at night the wanderer was washed and neatly dressed; her pinched face and form showed lines of beauty, and those wild, black eyes were more eloquent for pity and for help than any words.

It was ascertained that her brief life had been one of great sorrow. A drunken father, a large family, a discouraged mother, the birdling driven from the nest. This was in 1859. Our friend had now been married nine years and were still childless. They adopted the child that Providence had placed in their way, gave her their own name and thanked the good God for the strange gift.

Afterward, to this mother of the motherless, children were born, and the house was glad with music. To the adopted child a period of sixteen years has been filled with play and study, music, society and a wise preparation for the duties of life. The homeless, hopless little wanderer has developed into a charming, happy woman, loving and beloved by all who know her. She, too, has been wood and won. Her foster father and mother have been married a quarter of a century. It was but yesterday, that at their comfortable home, their friends gathered to congratulate them upon their having reached the twenty-fifth anniversary of their married life, and the adopted daughter was at the same time united in marriage to a worthy young merchant of the metropolis.

"How far a lighted candle casts its beams;
'Tis like a good deed in a naughty world."

Parents Take Heed.

There are a few better investments than that which places before one's family a stock of good books, either of a miscellaneous character or those referring to his own business. Five, ten, twenty-five or fifty dollars worth of books put into a boy's hands, will fill his mind with ideas,—set him to thinking, and do more towards future success in life, than a thousand dollars laid up on interest for him. The latter may give him more capital to start on, but with a good stock of ideas and a developed mind, he will do far better in life with a much smaller money capital to begin with. 'It is the mind that makes the man,' and the store of thoughts, and the exercise of thinking and reasoning powers, are what make the mind. What, for instance, would be the effect upon the great farming and gardening and fruit-growing interests of this country, to say nothing of its effect in other directions, if every cultivator had one acre, less and its value laid out on a library of books about his business. Would it not frequently keep his boys out of bad company and tend to their refinement? Would it not dignify his calling in the eyes of his family and of himself, furnish food for thought while engaged in his daily toil, and by the hints and suggestions derived, promote the profit of his labor? The subject is worthy of careful consideration.—*American Agriculturist.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Freeburg *Courier* who has been to Penns Valley, speeks of the crops as being in excellent condition, except oats and potatoes. 'The invincible potato bug is making sad hovoc.' He went into the Beaver Dam Tunnel, on the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad. It is 300 feet long and almost completed. He ascended Po's Peak, through which the tunnel passes, and was glad to get down again. 'Blue Rock,' near the mouth of Elk Creek, is 30 feet thick. It is a solid limestone and a curiosity. The graded road from Millheim to the Railroad will cost Penn twp., $3,000. It is 2½ miles long and will make a splendid road. It crossess Elk Creek six times, which is remarkable for so short a distance. South of Aaronsburg stands a pine tree on top of the mountain, which towers far above all the surrrounding trees. It has stood there for years. It is a wonder, being so elevated, that it has escaped the lightning blast. It can be seen for miles, and is called the 'Lone Tree.' Aaronsburg is noted for its wide streets and excellent water, pure and cool as flows from the mountain side. We can remember many of the sights pictured by the correspondent. We visited the place last summer and have seen a more beautiful town than Aaronsburg. Mr. Limbert, who keeps a hotel at this place, and takes a few city boarders, is a very gentlemanly and obliging to his guests and keeps one of the best hotels. Indeed, a more agreeable place to spend a few weeks in summer cannot be found.

MRS. DR. WALKER didn't take her last defeat before the War Claims Committee, in Washington, resignedly. Her male costome did not seem to inspire her with masculine fortitude, and she leaned up against a doorway in the lobby and gave way to her grief in true feminine style. The tears trickled down on her shirt bosom and her coat-tails shook with the force of her emotions, while she received the condolence of her friends.

MISS KATE WEST, of Paris, Kentucky, died on Monday from an overdose of arsenic, taken, it is supposed, for the purpose of improving her complexion. She was of a good family and had a large circle of friends, and her death in this manner causes a great sensation.

THE women of Salt Lake City have petitioned for a Prohibitory law. If a wife and six children may be made wretched by a drunken husband, how much greater must be the agggregate sufferings of six wives and sixty children all belonging to one reckless reveler?

THE boys that are in the habit of bathing daily, should know that it is unhealthy to go in more than twenty-five times a day.

A YOUNG Blair county Granger never eats his breakfast until he cremates a gallon of potato bugs.

Admin'st and Exe'ns' Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Musser, late of Ferguson twp., deceased, having been granted by the Register of Centre Co., to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate, will please present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate will make prompt payment to
24-6t* JOHN MUSSER, SR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Wm. Mayes, late of Harris township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned who requests all persons indebted to the said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. DURST,
24-6t* Boalsburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been this day granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Margaret Johnston dec'd., all parties knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle, and all parties having claims against the estate, will present them duly authenticated for payment.
S. M. IRWIN.
Bellefonte, June 11th, 1874. 24-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Thomas Woods, late of the Township of Taylor, deceased, Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them duly probated to.
JEREMIAH SHARAR,
Administrator.
or to Bush & Yocum, Atty's.
June 18, 174. 25-6w.

IN the Orphans Court of Centre County. In the matter of the Administrator's account on the estate of Anetta Kline deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to hear and determine the exceptions filed to said account, will meet the parties interested for his appointment on Friday, August 14th, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. at his office in Bellefonte.
A. O. FURST,
25-3t Auditor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre County will hear appeals from assessments of 1874 for the different townships and boroughs in said county, on the following days, at the places for holding elections in townships and boroughs, to wit:—

Patton township	Tuesday, June 16th
Half Moon "	Wednesday, June 17th
Ferguson "	Thursday, June 18th
Harris "	Friday, June 19th
Potter "	Saturday, June 20th
Gregg "	Monday, June 22d
Penn "	Tuesday, June 23d
Haines "	Wednesday, June 24th
Miles "	Thursday, June 25th
Walker "	Friday, June 26th
Marion "	Monday, June 29th
Liberty "	Tuesday, June 30th
Curtin "	Wednesday, July 1st
Howard " & Howard Borough	Thursday July 2nd.
Boggs township	Friday July 3rd
Milesburg borough	Monday July 6th
Unionville and Union township	Tuesday July 7th
Huston township	Wednesday July 8th
Worth "	Thursday " 9th
Taylor "	Friday " 10th
Spring "	Saturday " 11th
Snow Shoe "	Tuesday " 14th
Burnside "	Wednesday " 15th
Philipsburg and Rush township,	Friday July 17th
Bellefonte borough,	Monday and Tuesday, July 20th and 21st
Benner township	Wednesday July 22nd

By order of the Board of Commissioners
R. H. FORSTER,
20-6t Clerk

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ THIS TWICE!

"THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER" contains NO Continued Stories, 8 Large Pages, 48 Columns of Choice Miscellaneous Reading Matter every week, together with articles from the pens of such well-known writers as NASBY, OLIVER OPTIC, SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., MISS ALCOTT, WILL CARLTON, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, MARK TWAIN, &c.

☞I will send "The People's Ledger" to any address every week for three months, on trial, on receipt of only 25 CENTS.

"The People's Ledger" is an old established and reliable weekly paper, published every Saturday, and is very popular throughout the N. E. and Middle States. Address,
HERMANN K. CURTIS, Publisher.
6-26-1y] No. 50 Broomfield St., Boston, Mass.

THE GREAT PRIZES.
OF THE
FOURTH GIFT CONCERT.
OF THE
KENTUCKY PUBLIC LIBRARY,

WERE DRAWN AS FOLLOWS:

The first prize of $187,000, the capital prize, by Clubs in Memphis, Tenn.

The second gift, $75,000, was paid to State Bank, Madison, Mo., J. H. Wakefield and A. L. Sims, of Trenton, Ky., H. H. Bollinger, Pembroke, Ky., P. W. Dooner, Los Angeles, Cal., W. G. Byerly, Portsmouth, O., Flint & Chamberlain, Waco, Texas, and others, the tickets having been sold in coupons.

The Farmers' National Bank, of Richmond, Ky., drew the half of the third prize, $27,500. Wm. E. Oates, Vicksburg, Miss., J. M. Copeland, Franklin, Ky., Armstrong & Sawyer, Gransburg, Ind., each one-tenth. The remainder was held in clubs.

The first prize of the third drawing was all in one ticket, and owned by L. H. Keith, Esq., Kingston, Mass., to whom was paid $100,000 in cash.

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT,

which is positively THE LAST WHICH WILL EVER BE GIVEN UNDER THIS CHARTER, will come off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.

Friday, July 31, 1874.

$2,500,000

divided into twenty thousand gifts, will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
And 19,995 gifts, ranging in value from $20,000 to $50,	
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash	$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50,00
Halves	25,00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5,00
11 Whole Tickets for	500,00

For tickets and information apply to THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library, Ky., Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Or THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
25-4t 609 Broadway, New York.

For Three 3-cent Stamps We will send The Aurora (a paper size of N. Y. Ledger) for 3 months, & as premium any one of the following articles: 1 fine Chromo, 1 fine Photograph, 1 fine Bosom Pin, 1 fine set Sleeve Buttons, 1 fine Collar Button. Send at once to THE AURORA PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Mass. 5 4w

GO TO THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

JOB PRINTING.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES, BY
E. GRAHAM & SON,
5-46-6m Bellefonte, Pa

Groceries and Provisions.

WOODRING & CO.

(Successors to D. H. Ruhl,)

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

MESSRS. WOODRING & CO. have entirely re-stocked their store with the very best assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., which they offer at

PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION!

☞Remember the place—D. H. Ruhl's old stand. 5-39-1y

GROCERIES!

YOU CAN BUY THE

BEST

AND

CHEAPEST

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

TEAS,

SPICES,

and all other goods in that line of

SECHLER & CO

We keep a large stock, great variety and good goods, and deal only in what belongs to the REGULAR GROCERY BUSINESS

We are the only

STRICTLY GROCERY HOUSE

IN CENTRE COUNTY

We take all kinds of country produce, and GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to do better with you on GROCERIES and all other goods in our line than you can do with any ther store. CALL AND SEE US.

SECHLER & CO.

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.
5 31-tf

BANKS.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

H. BROCKERHOFF, Pres't...J. D. SHUGERT, Cash't
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.
JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—A two story frame store room, 20 by 88 feet, situated on the point of pike and mill street, in the borough of Milesburgh, Formley owned by W. H. Cook now occupied by J. B. Hahn. For terms of sale call on J. W. Cook, Merchant at Bellefonte.
5-41-tf MRS. M. J. LEVAN.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. RIDER & SON,
6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

A WIRE MILL AND SPIRAL SPRING FACTORY, together with an excellent

WATER POWER!

ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT ORDER!

Situate on Logan's Branch just above Valentine's Forges, about one-half mile from Bellefonte. Also as much land as may be desired for the use of said Factory. For sale or rent. TERMS EASY. Inquire of
CHAS. McCAFFERTY, Owner,
or A. O. Furst, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞Two other water powers adjoining, unimproved, with land sufficient for any manufacturing purpose. 6-8-tf.

Medicines.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson's, & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

James C. Williams,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

6-14-tf JAMES C. WILLIAMS.

Prospectus.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

THE ONLY

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

IN CENTRE COUNTY.

☞It gives all the Local News.

☞It gives all the Political News.

☞It gives all the State News.

☞It gives the market reports.

☞It gives the latest improvements of agriculture.

It has the greatest variety of

READING MATTER

of any paper published in

CENTRE COUNTY.

Published every Wednesday, and now has a

LARGER CIRCULATION

than any other

PAPER PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Terms: $2,00 In Advance.

THE

BELLEFONTE

REPUBLICAN

POWER PRESS

JOB PRINTING

OFFICE,

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, HIGH ST.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

This Office having been recently furnished with a large stock of New Material, we are now prepared to do Job Work of

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Special attention is given to

SALE BILLS,

BOOK - WORK,

and

PRINTING IN COLORS.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Address all orders to

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

Bellefonte Pa.

Medical.

Iron in the Blood

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing **Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints,** ***and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.***

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has **PERUVIAN SYRUP** ***blown in the glass.***

Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,
No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

COSMOLINE

COSMOLINE is the concentrated extract of the healing properties of Petroleum, which are known. It is the most bland and soothing remedy ever used; beside possessing more healing power than any substance or compound ever prepared. It is

Nature's Sovereign Remedy

for almost all the daily casualties which occur in household, the workshop, or on the farm, as well as for many of the diseases which afflict humanity.

FOR BURNS AND SCALDS

It is invaluable, cooling and soothing the injured parts at once, and producing a perfect cure in a very short time, without leaving any scars. For this purpose alone, it is

A BLESSING TO THE WORLD.

FOR FROSTED LIMBS, COSMOLINE is fully as efficacious as for burns and scalds, restoring a healthy action to the injured parts very quickly. It is also the best possible remedy for Chilblains and Chapped Hands.

FOR RHEUMATISM especially Inflammatory, most forms of NEURALGIA, swelling of Limbs or Glands, COSMOLINE affords in the shortest possible time the

HAPPIEST RELIEF.

On CUTS AND BRUISES, the action of COSMOLINE is almost magical. If promptly applied, it prevents soreness, and the wounds heal very rapidly.

FOR PILES, it has proved to be an unequalled remedy, and many a sufferer has blessed the day of its introduction.

FOR SKIN DISEASES we can recommend it with the greatest confidence, especially for Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema etc., and Teething humours.

We might go on enumerating the many other conditions for which it is unequalled, but will only add that wherever there is inflammation from any cause, COSMOLINE brings a rapid and happy relief, and will be the

HOUSEHOLD SURGEON'S

dependence under all circumstances. COSMOLINE is Prescribed by the best physicians, both allopathic and homeopathic. It is

NOT A PATENT MEDICINE,

but nature's own production, brought into an agreeable and pleasant condition, and is as safe to use anywhere as fresh cream.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Manufactured only by
E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.,
215 S. Front St., Philadelphia.
For sale by F. Potts Green, Druggist, Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa. 39-1y

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and east,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.
The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

NATIONAL HOTEL,
MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned adopts this method of informing the travelling community, and citizens generally, that he has refitted and furnished anew throughout, with first-class furniture, this well known and established house—
THE NATIONAL HOTEL, MILLHEIM, PA.
He is well prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their Home, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom of the travelling public, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servents are engaged at this popular Hotel. The Stabling is the very best, and none but careful and accommodating Hostlers are employed.
JONATHAN KREMER,
jy14'73-1y Prop'r

Medical.

CALDWELL'S
WINE AND IRON BITTERS

These celebrated Bitters are pure, safe and reliable; composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs with Citrate of Iron and pure native wine, made from the native grapes of California, the ingredients are choice, strengthening, purifying and life-giving medicinal agents, forming the most pleasant and healthy stimulating tonic and strengthening Bitters for improving the appetite giving tone and vital energy to the blood and system. For medicinal purposes, for family use, travelers, voyagers, etc., they cannot be surpassed.

These bitters are in an eminent degree strengthening, purifying, diuretic stimulating and nourishing to the whole system, giving new life and activity to every organ and part alike, without that ever recurring reaction that follows the use of most all other tonics and stimulants in the market. For

DYSPEPSIA,

AND ALL FORMS OF

INDIGESTION,

Sour Stomach,

RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULA,

AND ALL

Impurities of the Blood,

DROPSY,

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

GENERAL PROSTRATION,

AND NERVOUS HEADACHE

THEY HAVE NO RIVAL

AS A MORNING APPETIZER

No other Bitters in the universe can equal them. I lack space for detailing the availability of these Bitters, but will briefly state its general effects upon the human system, as follows:

It absolutely Purifies the Blood. It speedily corrects all morbid changes in the Blood. It equalizes the circulation of the Blood. It regulates the supply and quality of the blood. It prepares the Blood to furnish a proper support to all the vital properties. It enriches the constituents of the Blood upon which the vital energy of the system is dependent. It infuses the proper degree of animal heat in the system. It purges from the system the morbid humors which retard its natural functions. It imparts vitality and elasticity to every organ of the body. It corrects all derangements, however trivial, which are the first origin of Disease. It promotes the operation of the digestive organs. It improves the appetite and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating. It perfects digestion, rendering it natural and easy. It acts as a mild and efficacious stomachic. It elevates the standard of all the vital forces. It strengthens the nervous fibres and diffuses a calm throughout the nervous system. It destroys all morbid conditions of the mind. It disperses dullness and languor. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It drives away those distressing symptoms which rob us of happiness. It revives the physical energies by infusing new life and power into the system. It fortifies the system against the dangers of malaria, fluctuations of the temperature changes in the climate, &c. In short, it prepares the system for the radical change to be wrought in its condition, and restores it to perfect health and natural vigor.

Caldwell's Cough Cure

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS,

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH,

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS,

DIPTHERIA, ASTHMA, and

THROAT & LUNG DISEASES GENERALLY

If you purchase a bottle of your druggist use it all, and if you make up your mind that you have not received a benefit corresponding with the price paid, return the empty bottle and he will pay you back your money and charge it to me on his books. Thus neither he or yourself will lose in the operation, and I assure you that it contains nothing that can be injurious in any case.

You are not purchasing it of me, a stranger, but of your druggist—a gentleman whom you know and can trust. He will furnish you the medicine on the terms I have mentioned; an absolute guarantee—not that I will cure in every case, but that you will be satisfied in the use of the remedy.

CALDWELL'S
MAGNETIC CHLOROLOID

FOR

MAN AND BEAST.

For Internal and External use, the Magnetic Chloroloid is the most wonderful medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of

HEADACHE,

Rheumatism, Cholic, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Cramps, Griping, Sprains, Bruises, Scalds, Sores, Concussion, Burns;

Cholera Morbus,

Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa, Frosted Limbs, Dysentery, Diptheria, Sore Throat,

SUNSTROKE,

CHILBLAINS, CORNS,

And Pains of all Kinds!

CALDWELL'S
LILY BALM

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE

COMPLEXION,

REMOVING

Freckles! Eruptions!

SUNBURN,

ROUGHNESS AND TAN!

If the face is disfigured with

Blotches, Pustules, Freckles,

TAN, SUNBURN, &c.

The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish and impart softness, transparancy, a roseate tinge and a pearl-like lustre to the complexion. It is utterly impossible to detect in the beauty it confers, the result of an artificial agent; the fresh and health-like tinge which it develops on the face, neck, hands and arms is unsurpassed by no other toilet article ever offered to the public.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON THE LABEL OF EACH BOTTLE.

W. C. CALDWELL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
6-20-1y MEDINA, N. Y.

Dauchy & Co.,

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — EUREKA — VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
6-25-3m. 4d-q

WRITE TO C. B. LINCOLN, Hanover, York Co., Pa., for Samples, Price List, &c., of his celebrated **LINEN AND CARD MARKER.** It is the neatest, cheapest and most durable article of the kind ever invented. Particulars free. 25—4t.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, July 15, 1874.

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprictors

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...Editor.
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS

FORSUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

the following rates :

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Proprietors.
Bellefonte, Pa

EDITOR'S TABLE.

—The American Farmers' Advocate for June is at hand, containing the summaries of crop condition for the previous month. These reports, gathered at large expense for the National Crop Reporter—the same publishers—are becoming exceedingly valuable, and are so recognized in all the markets of the country. The summaries are given in the Advocate entire, and at so low a price that intelligent farmers and others cannot afford to be without them. The subscription is but a single dollar, and those who will examine these reports will almost necessarily save many times its cost. Specimen copies are furnished at ten cents each, or gratuitously to those desirous of making up clubs. The publication office is Indianapolis, Ind.

—The July Number of *Locke's National Monthly* is (in our opinion) decidedly the best of the current volume, and certainly merits the liberal circulation which it is already attaining. It is published by Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio, at the very reasonable price of One Dollar per year.

—The July number of the *Old and New*, is at hand. It has been the custom of this magazine for four years to devote the July number especially to questions of Education and to criticism of books, so that this number is particularly interesting and instructive. This is a very valuable magazine, and we cheerfully recommend it to the attention of our readers. Published by Roberts Brothers, 143 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

—We have also The *Republic*, published by the Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C., for June. The Republic is in its second volume and one of the most valuable works for the dissemination of political information published in America. It discusses all questions of the day, in a fair and impartial way. The publishers evidently have the means of procuring the most correct information. Therefore a careful persual of its pages dissipates many of the erronious impressions which we obtain from the daily papers. No politician should be without it. Subscription price $2,00 a year in advance.

—Arthur's Illustrated *Home Magazine*, for July is as interesting as ever. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting home magazines published. Address, T. S. Arthur & Son, 809 & 811 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

—"The Aldine" for July, contains a collection of thirteen excellent pictures, among which are three charming pictures of Pennsylvania scenery contributed by John Howe, a full-page showing the great "Horse-Shoe Bend at Kittaning Point," where the Pennsylvania Railway crosses the Allegheny Mountain. Another picture is "Kettle Run, Altoona,' a wild, gloomy brook in a deep woods. The last of this interesting series is the "Old Aqueduct on the Conemaugh River," in Pennsylvania, which shows the ruins of a great stone bridge. The others are very fine, but we make mention of these because we deem them of great local interest. The Aldine is the finest mark of typographical art in the world. James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

—The *Penn Monthly* is always a welcome visitor. We have so often spoken of the excellence of this most excellent of magazines, that nothing that we can now say will add anything. It is a first class, high toned literary magazine, and should be in every household. Published at 506 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

—No farmer needs to be informed of the excellence of the *American Agriculturalist*. As a farm journal it is excelled by none.

—*Le Creme de le Creme*, published by J. L. Peters, No. 599 Broadway, New York, is a journal of music suited for advanced players. The July number has five valuable pieces worth at any music store two dollars and ten cents. The title of the pieces are "The Musical Box," Flower Song," 'Marche a le Trongne,' "Ye Merry Birds," and "Always Happy." We commend this valuable musical magazine to the excellent players that we were fortunate enough to be entertained by at Professor Hughes entertainment, recently. It is well worthy of their attention and patronage. Single numbers 50 cents, or four dollars per annum, or if taken in connection with the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, we will furnish the two for five dollars.

—We have also *Peters' Musical Monthly* for July, which is intended to supply a want not filled by *La Creme de la Creme*, being calculated for beginners or scholars not very far advanced. It has been devoted entirely to music, and is an excellent work. It contains eleven pieces, many of which have words attached. The first we notice, is an evening hymn entitled "While the light is softly Falling." The words are beautiful and impressive. Also a Temperance piece viz: "Hark at your Doors we are Piesding, or the Praying Band." The words will strike a cord in every heart. The price is $3,00 per annum, or we will furnish it in connection with the REPUBLICAN at $4,00 a year for both.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOV. CURTIN.

Delivered at the Unveiling of the Soldier's Monument at Lancaster, July 4th.

The scene this day, in the presence of so many of the people of Lancaster county, recalls to my memory the impression made upon me very soon after the war of the rebellion broke out, when the people of the North were cut off from access to their capitol at Washington, and after the summons of the President for the enlistment of 75,000 men for the defence of the government. To be assisted by consultation with experienced and skillful officers, I passed through this city on my way to Philadelphia, and happened in the railroad station just as your first companies were leaving to enter military service. How vividly that scene rushes upon my memory! There were the fathers and the mothers; the sisters and the wives and the children of those who were departing to endure the hardships and the perils of actual war, which was not then imminent but had commenced. As the train left the station I looked back upon a multitude of people in tears, and realized then the unhappy condition into which our country had been plunged by the follies of mad, ambitious men.

The scene made an impression upon my mind which I carried through the entire war of the rebellion, and left an indelible impress on official duty and action. After the lapse of thirteen years, I return to Lancaster to join with you in unveiling this beautiful memento to the memory of the dead, many of whom, no doubt, separated from their friends for the last time on that day.

I congratulate you on the selection of this day for the dedication of a monument to those of your fellow citizens who fell in the war of the rebellion; this day hallowed to freedom to the just and natural rights of humanity, and equal political and religious privileges to all; and we cannot be to often reminded that in the State of Pennsylvania the Declaration of Independence first declared to the world the true idea of civil and religious rights, not that these ideas were then originated by the wise men who sat in council in the city of Philadelphia. For centuries men had been reaching in the olden countries of the world for civil and religious privileges which were ordained to come into actual effect and to be promulgated to all mankind on the Fourth of July, nearly 100 years ago, in this country the refuge of the persecuted and the nursery of freedom and independence.

And it is well to remember that in Pennsylvania the Continental Congress held its session; that some of the most important battles of the Revolution occurred within the boundaries of the State; and that when the Rebellion ran into Revolution and the Revolution became a success, and a new nationality was established with new ideas that it was in Pennsylvania that delegates from the thirteen original sovereignties met to form our matchless Constitution.

The form of government then established was supposed to answer all the needs of civil government, but it was feared that it would not withstand the shocks of foreign war or intestine disturbance. Two foreign wars since the formation of our government have already demonstrated in their success that those who hesitated—doubted—were mistaken; and the suppression of the most gigantic and fearful, and causeless rebellion of modern times, clearly attest that our government is sufficiently strong to resist all foreign hostility and force and to suppress domestic insurrection.

In the wonderful war through which we passed, commencing in 1861 and terminating in 1865, it should ever be the pride of the people of Pennsylvania that we bore an important part.

In the memorable struggle which has associated my name with the imperishable honor of the State, it is a satisfaction to me personally, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, to say to-day that Pennsylvania did her full duty. She was the first and the grandest of all the States in her offerings to her government when it was in peril, and her people the peers in heroic devotion and sacrifices of those of any of the States of the Union which remained faithful. And now the satisfaction of claiming American citizenship, all over the world, is magnified by the name of Pennsylvania wherever the martial virtues excite homage and respect.

It is with no small degree of pride that every Pennsylvanian has a right to say that this great State did everything consistent with her honor to maintain peace. Founded in deeds of peace, her citizens were engaged in all those arts which lead to the production of national glory and power and to individual happiness and prosperity, Pennsylvania stood pre-eminent, morally and physically, in every phase of the disturbing questions and angry passions which led to the war. Her voice was ever for peace, and while she offered nothing by way of threat or menace she was the first to declare officially, through the legislature, that if war must come, all her force in men and money would be given to sustain the national life; and when the war was forced upon her peaceful and reluctant people she promptly accepted the duties imposed upon them.

During the long period of that terrible struggle, and with all the calamities of the war thrust upon us—nay, more indeed with the superadded dangers of discord and turbulence in our midst, the invasions from year to year of our territory, the devastation committed by the enemy on our borders, and the dark heavy days of gloom which followed each succeeding sacrifice of life.

I need not say that the people of Pennsylvania maintained their fidelity untarnished; that their patriotism never flagged, and that her generous and brave people were willing to make the last sacrifice for the success of the war and maintenance of their sacred form of government.

When thousands of families were represented in the armies of the rebublic, when the tears of affection for the sick and the long absent told stories of anxious solicitude; when the general government, charged with the preservation of the life of the republic, had accepted war as it was, pitiless, remorseless, and when it was impossible it could give adequate care to the sick and the wounded, or proper rites of christian burial to the dead, when that government could not administer to the bereaved homes and sustain the widow and the fatherless, when it did more than any nation ever did for its defenders, to the State of Pennsylvania devolved the sacred obligation to give through her parental government and the ministration of her patriotic good christian men and women the silver lining to the dark cloud which hung like a funeral pall over our country.

Pennsylvania was first of all the States, in the exercise of heaven directed benevolence and charity, to gather together the helpless and destitute orphans of the war and make them the Children of the Commonwealth.

I wish the government of the State had done more for the sick and wounded men of the war. True, much has been done for them by the national government; lands have been purchased and buildings have been erected, but ample provision has not been made at all in proportion to the service for that class of citizens, and I sincerely trust that very soon the people of this State will make more ample provisions for the support and care of those who are unable to take care of themselves and who gave the best part of their lives to the service of the country, not as paupers but in the acknowledgment and payment of an honest debt. Would it not be a glorious and proud page in the history of this great State, that would record, that accepting war as a necessity, she gave to it freely her best blood, and that now the orphans made by the war are provided for, nurtured and educated, and the maimed and sick men maintained and made comfortable under its beneficence, that she at least to her glory and honor is just to the living and the dead.

This is a proper time, and in the presence of this assemblage, not an improper place to say that Pennsylvania was the first of all the States to send her humane representatives to every camp where the soldier was to be found. She was the first State to give her people her own flag;—to charge them with the honor of the State; she was one of the first States to furnish systematic aid and kind ministration to the sick and the wounded; she was the pioneer in the establishment of an agent at the national capital to be in her name the advocate of the soldier in the hour of need, and she provided the means to devote to the last appeals of affection and to bury the martyred dead at home beside their kindred and friends.

In all such efforts, it is true, to inspire our brethren in the field, and soften the horrors of war, our sister States ever emulated the example of Pennsylvania, or accomplished the same results by means of a similar character.

To day, in this presence, and here beside this eloquent, mute tribute of the gratitude of this people, to those who fell that liberty might live, I rejoice that Pennsylvania is crowned with so many noble deeds; has gladdened so many hearts and made such large and generous contributions to the noble host upon whom fell the earliest sacrifices of the country. It pleased Providence to so direct this great people in the heroic struggle to maintain their free government, that when the war culminated in Pennsylvania and within her borders on the historic field of Gettysburg, the blood of the people of eighteen states sank into her free soil and it seems as if the red covenant there made was to seal the unity of States for future generations to come, after we, who then lived and the actors in the bloody drama, had gone.

The enrolment during the war of 367,000 people of Pennsylvania in the armies of the republic, is a fact which shows more fully than any words I can utter, the fidelity of the people of this state. The alacrity with which more than 87,000 of her people rushed to her capital and thence to her borders to defend the State against invasion, for irregular and shorter service, should not be forgotten in remembering those who rendered efficient and patriotic service to the country. And in this presence, as in the assemblage of the people of Pennsylvania at all times, when we meet to commemorate those who served in the war and made so many sacrifices for us, we should never forget our free acknowledgment and warm gratitude for the good works of the patriotic and pious women of the State.

Whilst it is true our government has proved equal to the arbitrament of the sword in foreign as well as domestic wars, it cannot be denied that in its theory it was intended by the wise and patriotic men who gave it to us for peace. The great founder of Pennsylvania, and its first lawgiver, declared in 1682 that he founded the government of this commonwealth in deeds of peace. Our mission seems to be to create light and knowledge, liberty and justice; and all our tendencies and teachings when well and properly understood and our government judiciously administered, are to spread abroad the truths of civil and religious liberty, and peace and good will amongst nations and men.

We create, invent, and inspire genius; we unfold and reward merit. We level mountains, raise valleys, bridge rivers, bind our people with iron roads and conquer time and space by the power of steam and the art of telegraphing.

Our theory of government offers equal political privileges to all; and our social organization is a dead level upon which all may stand if they are virtuous and true.

The portals of our freedom are open to all who may come in peaceful approach.

Such is the theory and principles upon which our government rests, but in practice we cannot be insensible to the damaging weakness of human nature.

Fortunately, we have not been cursed with many wars, and a decade has nearly passed since our country was convulsed and our institutions threatened by the most wonderful struggle of modern times.

History is philosophy, teaching by example. And in the past as the present, wars are the bane of all humanity. The public journalist is false to his duty—to his own manhood, the public speaker is equally direlict, who fails to admit that the war through which we have passed, has left its blistering mark on the public morals. Such has always been the baneful history of war, and what superiority can we boast over a common humanity; and can we expect to be exempt from the destiny of nations?

The record of history exhibits on every page the depravity of our nature, and in all ages it has been the highest, the noblest duty of the good, the learned and the philanthropic to teach virtue, to restrain vice, and to control the angry passions of men. The quarrels of families, of tribes, of nations, which have distressed the world with continued strife and made the pages of history bloody, seem to be accepted as part of the economy of nature, and we should not complain.

Whatever may be the ultimate result, it is undoubtedly true that railroads and telegraphs have made nationalities more strongly marked than at any previous period. They have brought out differences and antagonisms where least expected, and the civilized world is troubled before the presence of threatened disturbance and actual war—war for aggrandizement—war to satisfy ambition, lust of power, and pride.

To quiet the jarring elements of discord, of nations and peoples, it is our duty, with our peaceful form of government, administered parentally to the people of all parts of our country, to teach and practice fraternity—to quiet discord—to teach the world that arts of peace only contribute to prosperity and happiness, and that national glory and power is found in that channel rather than in the satisfaction of ambition by the slaughter of the innocent and the wars which continually agitate humanity.

No one who observes, can be insensible to the fact that all the nations of Europe seem to be making preparation for another terrible convulsion of that continent, and in such an event our duty and example are alike plain and clear.

We have the consolation to know that the war in which the brave men fell, to commemorate whose memory this monument is to-day unveiled, was forced upon us, and we have a perfect right to pay the just tribute of gratitude to the living soldier of the republic, and especially where we assemble to pay homage to the memory of the dead. I can say nothing at this time which would appeal more to the heart of my audience than to point to this monument, which is the true orator of the occasion. My words cannot add to the sublimity of the emotions which should fill every heart upon this Sabbath day of Freedom. Nor can I say anything to inspire this multitude of people assembled for the accomplishment of a pious purpose. Human lips could not express the lessons of patriotism; sacrifice and heroism that this monument is raised to commemorate; and the man is to be pitied who claims to be a citizen of America, and especially of Pennsylvania, who could witness these ceremonies without profound emotion—alike of sorrow and exultation; sorrow for the dead who died for liberty; exultation in recollecting the blessings of God, His laws vindicated and enforced by the suppression and punishment of treason, the government protected and maintained until the last armed rebel was beaten down and the redeemed republic emerged from the smoke of battle.

To the man who carried the steel, the musket and sabre, this monument is dedicated. To the private soldier—to the unknown dead, the demigods of the war we this day seek in vain to exercise our gratitude. Of all the men most distinguished in the war—of all those, more entitled to our gratitude and highest veneration is the private soldier of the republic. If we pause to follow him through all the sufferings and privations of the service, his long weary marches, his perils on the out-posts, his halts and sickness—even in the hour of death we trace him back to the sentiment of devotion to his country, which induced him to separate from home and its ties and to offer even life a sacrifice to the government his fathers gave him and his children.

I have said that in Pennsylvania we do not desire war. It is inconsistent with the philosophy and teachings of our government. It is not in harmony with our arts of peace and progress; with our history and traditions. But it is equally true the people of this state have been always willing to accept war when forced upon them, and that no war has occurred since the beginning of this government or in the struggle for its foundation that Pennsylvania has not borne her full part. It is part of the glory of her history and the pride of her people. She knows full well and realizes that while public virtue remains she will never cease to realize that she could better afford to lose the sources of her wealth, from her archives a single page of the history of her devotion to the government under which she has grown so great and her people have achieved so much prosperity.

Nearly a decade has passed since the soldiers in my presence gave back the arms the government had given them, and returned to their homes. The sword has been returned to its scabbard, and there let it rest, unless necessity compel us to draw it in defence of the honor of our country or in the enforcement of obedience to her laws.

We fully understand the issues which led to the war, as we appreciate justly its logic and results, in the re-establishment of our government, the abolition of slavery, and the elevation to a common manhood of all the humanity on this continent. For the men who conceived in their wild misguided ambition that the union of these states could be severed, and a new and independent nationality formed by the union of part of the states resting upon human bondage as its foundation stone, we have no apology to make. History will deal justly with them. We can be indifferent, nay, it is possible, in their sincere repentance, to forgive, but neither this generation nor their posterity can forget the great wrongs they did us. Let us leave them to their own conscience, and reserve our final judgment for their future conduct. But to the deluded and misguided people of the South who were deceived, betrayed or forced into rebellion, and especially the brave men who struggled so long and so heroically, even in error, against the soldiers of the republic, we can extend the hand of fellowship, welcome their return to their allegiance to the government, and under the teachings of the divine precept and example, can forgive and forget.

If the soldiers of the republic had contended against an inferior race—if they had had as their adversaries an impoverished or decayed people, there would have been a small part of the halo of glory which now surrounds the graves of the martyred dead and crowns as heroes the living. They contended in battle with men like themselves—of the same race, enjoying the same glorious history and memories of the past; their friends, relatives, kinsmen,—nay, they fought against American citizens, and in that contest they defended the government against the assault, and successfully suppressed the most wonderful rebellion of this or any period of the history of the world.

It is in vain to suppress admiration for courage; it is a sentiment of the human heart, and we cannot stifle the friendship the soldier must feel for his fallen foe, if he knew that that foe was a brave, heroic man.

To the soldiers of the republic we owe the re-establishment of our government; and to him we must look for conciliation and return to that fraternity which can alone make us an homogenous people. Abraham Lincoln said, long before he dreamed of the Presidency, and before it pleased Providence to move this people with the ideas that produced the struggle for the maintenance of the government, to go out to the western prairie and there seek in his humole home a man of his comparative obscurity and make him their chosen leader in the enforcement of his great idea, that "a country could not exist half slave and half free." Slavery was the element of discord. Its aggressions were continually disturbing the peace of the two sections of the Union. It was inconsistent with our theory of government, and only tolerated from that higher allegiance which we all owe to the unity of the States, founded upon the compromises made by the founders of our government, and now when peace, blessed peace, has returned to our country, is it not time that we should return to fraternal feelings? Can we not forgive and forget? are we not strong enough to practice that christian precept? The soldier can and will. He can take by the hand and call him brother, the brave man with whom he struggled, although in that struggle he knew his brother was wrong.

If a nation could not exist half slave and half free, can we expect to enter upon a new career of national power and enlargement, and individual happiness and prosperity with one-half of the nation separated from the other, or by the continued encouragement of malicious hatred and antagonisms, and at each returning political election of violent denunciations? You might as well expect the human body to be in perfect health with diseased limbs, or to produce harmony from a broken musical instrument. And besides it is time that we should return to the pleasures of social intercourse with the people of the South, as well as to the interests of trade and commerce. They are producers of three, at least of the great staples of this country; they are purchasers of the works of our mechanics and artizens. They prosper materially as we do, and the time must and will come when the bloody records of the war, except in gratitude to those who maintained our government—must be forgotten, or only referred to in remembrance of the heroism which marked the contest.

Those who have desired conciliation, must have remarked with great satisfaction the gradual but certain approaches to it by the body of soldiers when they have met together since the war, and especially in the meetings of this year. That beautiful custom which prevails, of decorating the graves of the dead with the flowers of each returning spring, has been extended by the hand of the soldier of the republic to the grave of his dead enemy; and in the meeting which occurred in Pennsylvania of the survivors of the Army of the Potomac, who did not read with a thrill of satisfaction and pleasure the words of forgiveness, of return to fraternity, which fell from the lips of gallant and distinguished soldiers? I heard my friend and neighbor, General Beaver, who gave the first years of his manhood to the service of his country, and as he rested upon his crutches, utter eloquent words for forgetfulness and peace and drew inspiration from the generous approbation returned to him from the comrades in his presence.

I have said that we were the first State to accept war, and have not attempted to magnify the services of this Commonwealth during the war. Nor would I stifle the sentiment of gratitude which raises this monument by my side, or invites this large presence of people to-day to such a ceremony; but I have an abiding faith that the soldiers who sustained and re-established our government will restore to it the true, only true peace which brings with it its heavenly blessing.

As the fortifications and the earthworks which marked the hundred battlefields of the war moulder down, and the wavy green "wheat—mans food and nature's crown," grows over the scenes of contest, and the graves of the slain, I trust all the antagonisms, the animosities and the bitterness of the strife will be forgotten. The very heavens seem to have opened and the divine lips pronounced the wonderful sermon on the mount, and there we read the christian teachings of liberty to the captive—forgiveness charity, mercy. This great people can accept such teachings and be forgiving and merciful. Let us place before all sections the national law; throw around the people the blessings and protection of our constitution, and ask obedience. If obedience is accepted as their rule of conduct, and they have protection to their persons and property and to the enjoyment of a common liberty, then there is a brotherhood of states, a union of hearts as well as territory. If there be disobedience, we have demonstrated that there is inherent power in our government to compel obedience to the law. Our ancestors placed on our coat of arms our motto: "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." They did wisely to place virtue first; for without virtue there can be no self government; nor can there be a government of the people, unless it rests with virtue on the sure foundation of general intelligence. With intelligence and virtue, independence is but the sequence. And now in the full light of what has occurred; in learning the true lesson and logic of the war, and carrying them forward practically, could we not in Pennsylvania afford to change for the time, independence to fraternity? How it would magnify this great State, how it would elevate her enlightened and generous people who did and suffered so much for the government, to declare to our sister States of the republic that we the first and the foremost to declare that we are fully committed, and hope to be the pioneers in the return of unity and concord. And I cannot but think that a full return to a condition so much to be desired and so essentially necessary to our future, rests with those of our fellow citizens who were engaged in the military service. Our war was waged, not against defenseless women and children; not for revenge; not to satisfy the lust of power and ambition; we waged war to protect and defend our government; and we desired most of all, during the contest, that the people of the South in rebellion should return to their allegiance and cease to make war upon it. We were ready to lay down our arms any moment when they returned to their fidelity. They stubbornly resisted and were compelled to obedience to the laws, and now as they are part of the body politic, as they are independent and sovereign States, as they live by and under the Constitution, and we admit they have a right to its benefits and blessings, recognizing them as a part of the people of the great country, we should not be ashamed as the powerful, to declare that we are ready to accept their fidelity in integrity, and to extend to them fellowship, brotherhood, fraternity.

It will be remembered that history is continually repeated; and we must be admonished by its teachings. We are strong and powerful, and cannot become the oppressors of any portion of our people. Those who are oppressed, can, as they must, suffer it; but we cannot afford it. Could we expect the approbation of Christian civilization if we adopted as a fundamental principle the punishment of the descendants of those who violated the laws or suffer them to be pillaged? Slavery, the discordant element in our political organization, produced wealth, luxury continually growing assumption of new powers in the subordination of the government, and as a necessary consequence of any organization of society founded on human bondage, pride of opinion, inconsistent with northern sentiment, and those who enjoyed slavery, not content with continual aggression and demands which were answered from time to time by a generous north, at last struck in armed violence at the government itself, with the insane idea that within the boundaries of our nationality, they could establish a new nationality, founded with the strange anomaly of liberty and equality, upon human bondage! We know the result. With the return of peace they are again our fellow citizens, and can we afford after such a success, when Providence has so greatly favored us—can we afford to oppress any portion of the people of this great republic or deny to them the full benefits of our national constitution in the enjoyment of liberty, self government and the protection of their labor and property from pillage?

My friends, it is common to speak of patriotism. Each individual for himself claims to be patriotic. I think we all are. During the war we were in Pennsylvania, almost a united people. There were a few who held back and hesitated; there were not many—I wish there had been none. But what is Patriotism? Is it the love of home, the village or the city in which we live? The State we inhabit and of which we are citizens? Is it the love of Lancaster county with you, because it is so beautiful, its soil so productive, its people so agreeable socially? Is it the valley you inhabit, or the mountains near which you live? No; patriotism is a higher and a holier sentiment. It is that impulse of the human heart which takes in the whole country. That patriotism only is valuable which reaches out to the utmost part of the country and claims as fellow citizens and brothers all who live within its borders. It is that sentiment, it is that patriotism which should ever inspire the people of this State, and with all the pride we may feel in our magnitude, in our history, in our resources, and with all the comforts of life which surround us, we must ever remember that we owe it to a nationality which spreads over the continent and to that regard which extends to every part of this great country, and to every man within it.

History is full, in its record of the affairs of humanity, of ephemeral attempts at self-government in neighboring countries. They were decorated, some of them, with some tatters of republican legality, but generally were very soon subjected to insolent, brutal military rule, and crumbled to pieces under some new combination or exercise of power seized by tyrants of the people.

What offering to liberty can be expected from the barbarous war now raging in Spain.

It is but a bloody record of the ambition of men for domination and may end as usual in the failure of degenerate uneducated people in a gallant effort for self government which they pursue only in obedience to the instincts of nature to be free.

Or can we expect in the future any largement of the rights of the people in the uncertain republicanism which prevails in France, when the next flash of intelligence by the cable may convey to us a new revolution in that country? And when we refer back to the convulsive struggles of France at the close of the last century and mark the rapid progress of a people who had just liberated themselves to new anarchy and revolution, and to a greater and stronger tyrany, we must be admonished that we too may be in danger—from ourselves.

At the fall of the city of Toulon, in 1795, where a number of French rebels had taken refuge in the protection of the nation with which France was then at war, Fouche wrote to the director: "We have only one way of celebrating victory! This evening we shoot two hundred and thirteen rebels! Adieu my friends, tears of joy run down my cheeks and my heart is overflowing!"

Our war shows no such record. From every battlefield, from the hospitals, from the returning sick and wounded to their homes, there came the prayers for peace and reconciliation. At each turn in the tide of war, our chosen President offered conciliation; after every battle of success or disaster we were willing to take back the deluded people if they would but lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

Their prisoners were cared for as our own people. Their wounded were restored to health and returned to their friends; and when the war closed, mark what the soldier did: when the army of North Virginia surrendered, the first order made by the great captain of our forces, was for the distribution of rations to the famished enemy, and no event of the remarkable life of the President, nothing he ever said made so deep an impression on the mind of the American people as the four simple Saxon words, "let us have peace," which he said after the war.

It is the example thus set by the soldiers of the republic that I now place before their people on this sacred day of freedom, and in the presence of those who, in the execution of a pious purpose and in the fulness of their gratitude dedicate this monument to the heroic dead.

I know full well that it may promote the peculiar views and satisfy the longing ambition for place and power of many of our citizens, to keep alive unhappy differences between the two sections of the Union. But there is a time approaching rapidly, when men cannot accomplish their ambitious purposes by annually reviving the animosities and the bitter feeling which culminated in the war, and which for our moral, intellectual and national prosperity and progress, we should forget.

The only constant agents in political affairs are the passions of men. Of this we have no right to complain. Nor have we a right to say that man ought to have been made otherwise. It is right already, for He from whom we derived our nature, ordained it so, and because thus made and thus acting, the cause of truth and public good are more surely promoted.

A few years in the enjoyment of true liberty our friends of the South will realize the blessing of a release from abuse of power which held them in bondage as well as their slaves and restrained them from the full enjoyment of equality before the law, religious, social, political equality.

They attempted a departure from the true principles which lie at the foundation of our government, and for a time disturbed the whole fabric by violence. We saved them from themselves, and now it is our highest and most sacred duty to teach them submission to the law and to educate and invite them to stand as we do upon the sure foundation of equality, where all humanity is raised to a common level.

I cannot recall the names of the men of this county who perished in the war, but it cannot be invidious in this presence to speak of one whose untimely fate would have been thought too great a cost for any victory in a cause less sacred than that for which he had lived and for which he so nobly died. General John Reynolds had no superior and few rivals in the armies of the government in singleness of purpose, promptness of action, pure integrity and entire self abandonment in the calls of duty, and you can, as his fellow citizens, claim a large measure of pride that he was born and lived and is burried in Lancaster.

I join with you in the gratitude to the dead which moved you to build this monument to their memory, and feel with you all the heavy obligations resting upon us to the surviving soldiers of the war. They saved liberty when threatened. They established equality, and they can and will restore fraternity to all the people of our country, and establish and maintain justice in all the States of the Union.

SNYDERTOWN, June 30th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the medium of your excellent paper, I wish to challenge Centre county in butter making. During five weeks and a half, we prepared and sold in market, two hundred and fifteen pounds of butter, besides what we used ourselves for a family of seven persons, and all this from six cows, one of them a heifer with the first calf. The cows had no extra pasture, and did not get any other feed at all. If any one in Centre can go ahead of this, I would like to hear from them through the columns of your paper. Snydertown is an easy going town, only three or four Republicans in the place, but plenty of carpet baggers and stragglers traveling along. The potato bugs seem to have foregotten that Colorado is their native place, and have made themselves quite at home among us. What with the grape bug and the cabbage and currant worms, we are well supplied with garden sass. The weather had been exceedingly hot and dry for some time, but yesterday afternoon we had a very refreshing shower. Snydertown cannot boast of a store and there are but three shops, namely a shoe shop, a blacksmith shop and a buggy shop, the latter recently opened by Messrs. Philips & Smith.

A. C. GOBBLE.

For the REPUBLICAN.

TEMPERANCE.

The executive committee of the Open Temperance Union met at the call of the Secretary, at the office of D. P. Shope, in Milesburg, on the evening of the 2nd of July, at 8 o'clock. Rev. W. O. Wright was appointed chairman for the occasion. Prayer by the secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted as amended. Fourteen members of the committee were present. The committee appointed at last meeting to confer with the brethren at Unionville on the holding of a County Convention, reported as follows, viz: Have made arrangements with the leading Temperance men of Unionville to hold a County Temperance Convention at that place on the 23rd of July, at 2 and 6 P. M. Report accepted and committee discharged. On motion a committee of three consisting of J. Zeigler, D. P. Shope and S. W. Hahn were appointed to draw up and forward a call for said Convention, with the following instructions, viz: 1. To make the call after the form of the first one made; churches, Sabbath schools, temperance organizations, &c. 2 Printing to be referred to the committee on printing. 3. To secure the services of some prominent lecturer for the occasion if possible. 4. To send an invitation to our brethren at Williamsport. 5. To confer with a committee from Unionville on arrangments, &c.

On motion D. P. Shope was elected chairman of the Ex. Committee of the O. T. U. until a President shall be duly elected by the O. T. U.

J. ZEIGLER,
Secretary.

Other county papers please copy.

—*The People's Monthly*, published at Pittsburg, Pa., for July has reached us. This is a western Pennsylvania enterprise, beautifully illustrated, and well worthy of the patronage of all Pennsylvanians. Terms $1.00 per annum.

—*American Homes* for July is out, with the other first-class magazines. This magazine is only $2,00 a year, including a beautiful chromo, and the only difference we can discern between it and the larger magazines is in its size and price. Its table of contents this month includes "From Hod to Mine," by Charles Barnard, an illustrated description of a trip to the Reading coal mines; "Achsah," which gains in interest every month, and will be sure to make a reputation for the author, Rev. Peter Pennot, whoever he may be. "Chemists' Laboratories" is an instructive article on its subject, and "Burn my Body" is a readable paper on Cremation. The short stories and poems of the number are fully up to the standard, and all together make a really first-class two-dollar magazine.

——Unclaimed Letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office July 13, 1874:

Alexander Agnew, A. R. Agnew, W. H. Breon, Wm. H. Burdead, Miss Elizabeth Dorris, Samuel Decher, George Eaton, George Hammins, John Hubert, W. H. Harpler, Henry Herman, Daniel Herman, Mrs. Sereptas Hoy, John Haffert, John Klune, Mrs. Sarah Koonrod, Jas. Kimport, S. McBride, Miss Kate McClelland, Miss Anna Miller, D. H. Null, George Poorman, H. C. Pennington, Joseph Shope, Wm. Sharp, Miss Charlotte Schaffner, A. Stine, John Tomes, John Tyson, Miss Anna Tressler, James Vanvalin, Miss Anna Yeager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AT thirty-five the Average American discovers that he has an "Infernal Stomach," and goes into the hands of the doctors for the remnant of his life. Prevention is better than cure, but DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS will both cure and prevent dyspepsia, diseases of the skin, liver, kidneys, and bladder, and all disorders arising from an "infernal stomach." 24-4t.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS," and has proved that *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is the remedy par excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat and influenza. It cures coughs and colds instanter. It soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

THE cathartics used and approved by the physicians comprising the various medical associations of this State are now compounded and sold under the name of *Parson's Purgative Pills*.

We copy the following from an exchange, which is important, if true:—Chronic diarrhœa of long standing, also dysentery, and all similar complaints common at this season of the year, can be cured by the use (internally) of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We know whereof we affirm.

☞E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward pills, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depressions of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of Iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philad'a.

Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

SCHENK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenk's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dispepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastic juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenk's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists. 25-4t

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerho

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TEACHERS.

AN examination of teachers will be had in Depot School-house, Friday, July 17th, 1874, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Teachers wishing to apply for schools in this district (two vacancies—Depot and Moshannon,) will please present themselves for examination on that day.

By order of board of directors,
J. H. CRISSMAN, Sect'y.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of John Perry Lucas, dec'd. Exceptions to the account of Samuel Y. Lucas, Adm'r. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by said court to hear and determine the aforesaid exceptions, and distribute the balance in the hands of the adm'r among the parties legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 13th day of August, 1874, at 10 o'clock of said day, at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend. ADAM HOY,

27-3t Auditor.

OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT.—That popular and well known monthly, the STAR SPANGLED BANNER, for August is received. As an exposer of Swindlers, Quacks and Humbugs, it has no equal. Even in the Government Department at Washington, it stands as acknowledged authority. The Chief of Division P. O. Department, writes to the publishers of the BANNER as follows: "Our special agent has been hard at work on the case, *but you can do more by means of your* BANNER, *to break up such concerns, than the whole Post Office Department.*"

Every one should send $1 for the BANNER and two elegant Prang Chromos. Specimens 6 cents. Name *free*. Address,

STAR SPANGLED BANNER,
16 Hinsdale, N. H.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

CENTRE COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans Court held in the Borough of Bellefonte, in and for said County of Centre, on the 27th day of April, 1874, said Court ordered the public sale of the following Real Estate as the property of Eliza Corbin, late of Harris Township, dec'd, viz:

All that certain lot of Ground situate in the village of Boalsburg, in the County of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the North by Pine Street, on the West by lot of J. C. Spencbergen, on the South by Rockey's Ally, and on the East by lot of Albert Stover, and containing forty perches be the same more or less, and known and numbered in plan of said village as lot No. 46, and having thereon erected a two story dwelling house and stable.

Sale on the premises on Saturday, August 15th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-half on confirmation of sale, and the rest due in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

JOSEPH BAKER,
27-4w Administrator.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of July, A. D. 1874, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Aug. next, being the 24th day of Aug., 1874 and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 11th day of July in the year of our Lord, 1474, and in the ninety-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

27-4t B. F. SHAFFER Sheriff.

SALESMAN WANTED in a Wholesale Clothing House. To one acquainted with the Pennsylvania trade, liberal inducements will be offered. Address J. & S. H. NEWHOUSE, 409 Market street Philada. 27-3t

---

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next court of quarter sessions of Centre County for the incorporation of Port Matilda in Township of Worth in said county into a Borough.

July 14, 1874. no 27 tc.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County in the matter of the account of D. F. Fortney, Esq., Committee of N. Hillibish, a lunatic.

The Auditors appointed by the Court to hear and determine the exceptions filed to said account, and distribute the fund in the hands of said committee among those entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Monday, August 3rd, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in Bellefonte. S. D. Gray,

27-3t Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will sell on the premises a valuable farm situated one mile north of Linden Hall, Centre County, Pa., on

Tuesday, August 4th, 1874,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Containing 91 to 92 acres of land, 72 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres in excellent timber with running water thereon. The improvements consists of a large

BRICK MANSION HOUSE,

BANK BARN, CORN-HOUSE, CARRIAGE HOUSE, and all other buildings needful. Water of SUPERIOR QUALITY flows constantly at the house and barn. There is a large Apple Orchard of YOUNG TREES bearing choise fruit, also about 50 cherry trees, and plums, pears, peaches, quinces, grapes, with other small fruit in abundance. The Farm being situated at the southern base of Nittany Mountain is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of Fruit—a failure being very rare. The above Farm is desirable as a home, being near church and schools, and within a mile of the L. C. & S. C. R. R.

SUPERIOR ORE
is being found in close proximity to it.

TERMS:—One-half Cash on delivery of deed—the remainder to suit purchasers.

27-3t-* WM. C. ROSS.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirts, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Phila. Pa. 27-4t

---

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
PUT UP ONLY IN **BLUE** BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists. 27-4w

RICH FARMING LANDS
IN NEBRASKA.
Now For Sale Very Cheap!

TEN YEARS CREDIT, INTEREST ONLY 6 PER CENT.

SEND FOR "THE PIONEER,"

A handsome Illustrated Paper, containing the HOMESTEAD LAW. A NEW NUMBER just published, mailed free to all parts of the world.

Address, O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
27-4w Omaha, Neb.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO., CLOTHING.

OUR NEW PLATFORM.

ONE PRICE	MARKED IN FIGURES AND NO DEVIATION
LOWER RATES	NO MORE LONG CREDITS ENTAILING LOSSES BUT PRICES BASED UPON CASH PAYMENTS.
GREAT ADVANTAGES.	PRICES ALL LOWERED JUDGES OR NOT—ALL BUY ALIKE TIME SAVED IN BEING SUITED
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED	OR CASH RETURNED, EXCEPT FOR GOODS MADE TO ORDER WHICH WILL BE EXCHANGED
FINEST CLOTHING	IN QUALITY OF MATERIALS IN STYLE OF CUT IN MANNER OF FINISH IN REASONABLENESS OF PRICE
WE INVITE	LARGE GENTLEMEN, SMALL GENTLEMEN, BIG AND LITTLE BOYS.
FINE FURNISHING GOODS	WHITE SHIRTS A SPECIALTY.

SAMPLES OF MATERIALS WITH DIAGRAMS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT, SENT ON APPLICATION.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN I. RANKIN'S AGENCY.

To THE PUBLIC.—We are pleased to announce, that the companies represented at this agency have made satisfactory progress during the past year, and will continue to afford reliable insurance at standard rates. We express our acknowledgements for the patronage we have enjoyed, and solicit its continuance, assuring the public prompt and honorable payment of losses, an object of much more importance than LOW RATES, CHEAP INSURANCE and WORTHLESS policies

THE LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL AGENCY IN BELLEFONTE.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Agent,
Office--"National Bank Building,"
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Jas. Welch & Co. | *Books and Stationery.*

GOLD PENS & PENCILS.

POCKET KNIVES. **JAS. WELCH & CO.,** PICTURE FRAMES.
NEXT DOOR TO FIRST NAT. BANK,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

EXCELLENT CIGARS.

E. JOSEPH & BRO., FANCY GOODS, &c.

NOW IS THE SPRING TIME OF OUR SWEET CONTENT.

THE PANIC IS BADLY DEMORALIZED!

DULL TIMES have taken a back seat for the reason that

E. JOSEPH & BRO'S

NEW STOCK HAS JUST ARRIVED!

A Large Lot of BROWN MUSLIN, per yard, fine, at	10 cts
A very good BLEACHED MUSLIN at	12½ cts
A good Lancaster GINGAM at	12½ cts
3 spools of GOOD COTTON at	10 cts
1 DOZ. Largest CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON at	75 cts
3 pair LADIES' WHITE HOSE at	25 cts
1 pair MEN'S HALF HOSE at	25 cts
1 Box Cloth-faced PAPER COLLARS, very good, at	20 c's
2 Gents White Linen HANDKERCHIEFS at	25 cts
10 Pieces of TOILET SOAP at	25 cts
Ladies' English White COTTON HOSE, per pair	25 cts
2 Large Pure LINEN TOWELS at	25 cts
White Striped MARSEILLES for Dresses, per yard	18 cts
1 DOZ. 1¼ yards long LINEN SHOE STRINGS at	5 cts

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS IN BLACK ALPACCAS,

We can give great bargains in these goods—have them at 25 cents and up.

WE HAVE REDUCED A FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS to 15 cts. To CLOSE THEM OUT.

A Large Assortment of Table Linen and Napkins very Cheap.

RIBBONS,

HAMBURG EDGING,

LADIES' TIES,

WHITE ROUCHES & LAECS

A specialty is made of all kinds of

WHITE GOODS!

and a large asortment kept constantly on hand, at astonishing Low Prices.

☞Also, a large assortment of SPRING SHAWLS, BLACK THIBIT SHAWLS, SHIRTS AND SHIRT FRONTS very cheap. The finest stock in town, of IMITATION and REAL HAIR GOODS, Window COTTON LACE, the best assortment ever brought to Bellefonte—cheap, from 17 cents up.
Also, White Honey Comb Quilts at $1.10.

We also keep the finest kind of

Jewelry, Watches & Spectacles!

OF MASON & HAMLIN'S PARLOR ORGANS we have THREE GOOD ONES on hand which WE WILL SELL AT COST PRICES.

17-tf E. JOSEPH & BRO.

FRYBERGER & MORAN, GROCERIES, &c.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

FRYBERGER & MORAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FINE AND HEAVY GROCERIES!

(HUMES' BLOCK, ONE DOOR NORTH OF POST OFFICE,)

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL SUPPLY OF

HEAVY AND FINE GROCERIES,
WOOD AND WILDOW-WARE, CONFECTIONERY,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

Which we offer to the public at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON!

We respectfully request all persons in need of anything in our line, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. It will be a pleasure to us to show our goods, feeling confident that they will bear inspection, and that you will be satisfied that it will pay you to make your purchases of us. Goods delivered free of charge, in Bellefonte and vicinity.

The best brands of

HAMS, SIDES, DRIED BEEF, BEEF TONGUES, BREAKFAST BACON

constantly on hand.

17-tf FRYBERGER & MORAN.

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,
NO. 2, BUSH ARCADE,
HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,
Has just received a large invoice of
Spring Goods!
consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES.
ever brought to Bellefonte.
Also, a large assortment of
CARPETS
LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
5-12-tf

Book Bindery.

BOOK BINDERY
Chas. Knott,
BINDER FOR
BELLEFONTE PRESS COMPANY.
OFFICE AT PLANING MILL DAM.

Orders Addressed to
CHAS. KNOTT,
P.O. Box, 134, Bellefonte, P
will receive prompt attention.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Plan Music and every other kind of publications,
☞BOUND IN ANY STYLE.☜

Constitutions, By-Laws and Pamphlet Work
☞BOUND IN EVERY STYLE.☜

All work warranted to be done in the best possible manner.

Prices Moderate!
v5n42-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Agents for **CHARLES SUMNER.** By Gen. N. P. BANKS, Bishop GILBERT HAVEN, and WM. M. CORNELL, LL.D., with eulogies of Carl Schurz, Geo. W. Curtis, and others. Exclusive Territory. No competition. Address J. H. Earle, Pub., Boston. 27-4w

---

200 PIANOS and ORGANS

NEW and SECOND-HAND of FIRST-CLASS MAKE will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, DURING THIS MONTH, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, than EVER BEFORE OFFERED in NEW YORK. SPECIALTY: PIANOS and ORGANS TO LET UNTIL the RENT MONEY PAYS the PRICE of the INSTRUMENT. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. A LARGE DISCOUNT to MINISTERS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, LODGES, &c. 27-4w.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for building a Church at the corner of Manantongo and third treets, Pottsville," will be received by either of the undersigned until Friday, June 19, at 12 o'clock M., for building a church on lot of ground, northeast corner of Manantongo and Third streets; said church, to be built in accordance with plans and specifications of John Frazer, Architect. Specifications to be had of either of the undersigned, and plans to be seen at Room No. 14, Morris Building. The right to reject any or all bids reserved.

DAVID A. SMITH,
WM. FOX.
HEBERT S. THOMPSON.
23-4t Building Committee.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 26th, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$350,704 30
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	24,650 00
Due from redeem'g and reserve agts.	31,564 27
" " National Banks	8,475 84
" " State Banks and Bankers	19,935 06
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,675 87
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	2,489 82
Premiums paid	19 09
Checks and other Cash Items	5,215 67
Bills of other National Banks	7,965 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g Nickel)	582 82
Legal Tender Notes	31,605 00
	$589,832 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	45,000 00
Other undivided profits	9,998 10
National Bank Notes outstanding	87,500 00
Dividends unpaid	500 00
Individual Deposits	99,472 45
Time Certificates of Deposit	213,957 50
Due to other National Banks	34,187 14
" State Banks and Bankers	1,217 55
	$589,832 74

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre SS: }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 6th day of July, 1874.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P

Correct Attest;

E. C. HUMES, }
J. A. BEAVER, } DIRECTORS.
ADAM HOY. }

v6n27-3t

STATEMENT—HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.

DR.

Amount of Duplicate issued for Bounty taxes for 1864 & delivered to Jos Gingerich for collection	$2594 26	
Bounty tax Duplicate issued to Jos Gingerich for 1865 for collection	2305 53	$4899 79

CR.

Credits produced by A R Barlow as Treas. of bounty fund	$4766 33	
Percentage as Collector at two per cent	95 34	
Exonerations made	38 12	$4899 79

DR.

A R Barlow Dr. as Treasurer of bounty fund for 1864-5 to am't received of Jos Gingerich, collector for 1864-5	$4766 33	$4766 33

CR.

Per vouchers rendered	$4517 85	
Percentage as Treasurer at ½ per cent	22 58	$4540 43
Balance, shown by book, due Twp. at settlement		$ 220 90

DR.

Bounty tax Duplicate issued for year 1866, delivered to W L Wilson Col'r and Treas'r	$2631 74	$2631 74

CR.

Per vouchers rendered at settlement, June 8, 1867	$2170 42	
Vouchers rendered at settlem't Oct. 5 1867	136 14	
Exonerations made on Duplicate to soldiers and others	221 70	
Percentage as Treas and Col'r	60 25	$2588 51
Bal. due Twp. at set. Oct. 5, '67		$ 43 23

DR.

To am't of Bounty tax Duplicate for year 1867, issued to Wm L Wilson, Col'r and Treas	$2458 03	
To am't due township by Wm L Wilson at set. Oct. 5, 1867.	43 23	$2501 26

CR.

Per vouchers rend'd at set'm't	$2282 49	
Exonerations made on Duplicate, per soldiers	185 96	
Percentage as Collector and Treasurer at 2½ per cent	56 78	$2525 23
Bal. due Wm L Wilson at set't		$ 23 97
1873. June 23. Wm L. Wilson Dr. to order on J H Ebbs	$ 23 97	$ 23 97

DR.

To am't Bounty tax Duplicate for year 1868, issued to Jas. H Ebbs, Col'r and Treas'r	$2592 25	$2592 25

CR.

Per vouchers tendered at settlement, June 26 1869	$1373 36	
Per vouchers rend'd at set'm't April 1, 1871	372 17	
Vouchers rend'd June 23, 1873.	245 87	
Exonerations made on Duplicate to soldiers and others	260 45	
Percentage as Collector and Treas'r at 2½ per cent	48 59	$2300 14
Bal. due twp. at set. June 23'73		$ 292 11

DR.

To am't Bounty tax Duplicate for year 1871, issued to Sam'l Matters, Col'r and Treas'r	$1346 47	$1346 47

CR.

Per vouchers render'd at settlement, June 23, 1873	$1122 10	
Exonerations made on duplicate to soldiers and others	88 05	
Percentage as col'r and Treas'r 2½ per cent	31 46	$1251 61
Bal. due Twp. at settlement, June 23, 1873		$ 94 86

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF HALF-MOON COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1874.

Number of mills on the dollar levied for School purposes 7

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of tax Duplicate	$ 959 67	
From State appropriation	132 66	
Balance on hand from last year	89 71	$1176 04

EXPENDITURES.

For teachers' wages, $35 per month, 5 months	$ 875 73	
For fuel and contingencies, including painting and finishing house No. 2	139 49	
For fees of Col'r and Treas'r	63 07	
For services of Secretary	13 00	
Exonerat's made on Duplicate	4 85	$1153 04
Resources in excess of liabilities		$ 22 40

26-3t

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

☞ NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

IN THE NEST.

What true mother, or father—for have not fathers hearts?—would ever tire of reading the following.

Gather them close to your loving heart—
Cradle them on your breast;
They will soon enough leave your brooding care,
Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair—
Little ones in the nest.

Fret not that the children's hearts are gay,
That the restless feet will run;
There may come a time in the by and by,
When you'll sit in your lonely room and sigh
For a sound of childish fun;

When you'll long for the repetition sweet
That sounded through each room,
Of "mother," "mother"—the dear love-calls
That will echo loud in the silent halls,
And add to their stately gloom.

There may come a time when you'll long to hear
The eager boyish tread,
The tuneless whistle, the clear, shrill shout,
The busy bustle in and out,
And pattering overhead.

When the boys and girls are all grown up.
And scattered far and wide,
Or gone to the undiscovered shore,
Where youth and age come never more,
You will miss them from your side.

Then gather them close to your loving heart—
Cradle them on your breast:
They will soon enough leave your brooding care,
Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair—
Little ones in the nest.

TURKEY CULTURE.

It does not cost any more, or much more, to raise a pound of turkey than a pound of hen flesh. In the summer they require to be fed less, being masterly campaigners on their own account, while in winter very likely their nervous disposition demands somewhat more stimulous than other fowls. If well fed they do not require nearly as careful housing as the hen, although it is good policy to make them roost indoors; but left to themselves, they prefer to weather out the wildest storm in the tree tops. Finally, when brought to market their flesh is worth much more than that of the hen, so that, other things being equal, it is economy to keep them instead. Also, and this is well worth considering, allowing that the percentage of loss of young turkey chicks under most perfect management is greater than the loss of chicks of the common fowls, still, the turkeys that survive reach such a great weight that a given number of pounds of turkey flesh may, perhaps, be raised with less labor than the same quanity of flesh of the common fowls. The breeding of turkeys is much better understood than formerly. The importance of the selection of the stoutest, largest gobblers for breeding is better recognized, and the facts that a too scanty range, insufficient food, and close in and in breeding dwarf the stock, and render it feeble, and cause the chicks to die off, are better known. Also, wild turkeys are crossed with tame more frequently since the value of such infusion of blood has been seen. It is in this country, the home of the wild species, if anywhere, that we should naturally expect the domestic stock to reach its highest perfection, and our poultry breeders may justly feel a peculiar pride in this strictly American production.

Be Thorough.

There can be nothing of more importance than thoroughness. Every live, progressive farmer must of necessity be thorough, if he expects to make his occupation a success. He must not try to do too much by cultivating too many acres with too little help and machinery, nor should he keep more stock than can be kept in a good thriving condition. He should aim to keep ahead of his work, which has been previously planned, and work out his plans to the very letter. Whatever is worth doing should be done well. Thoroughness in farming pays. When plowing, plow with as much care as if you were competing for a premium. Let no cut and covering be done, but set the plow so that it will run square and true, and not so that it will run sideways, like a hog to war. When harrowing make no balks, but usually lap the harrow half, and get the seed-bed in good order. See that the soil is pulverized finely, so that the plant food will be available. In seeding get the best seed, fan it thoroughly, and arrange your sieves so that all the small and imperfect grains will be separated from the large and perfect ones.

To be thorough we must be saving. Too much grain is wasted in nearly every harvest field. It pays to take the time to cradle a swathe around the field, so that the reaper can run the first round without driving over the standing grain. A little more thoroughness in this matter of saving grain when harvesting and threshing would amount in the aggregate, to a sum that would astonish many a farmer who has never seriously considered the matter.

Fretful Babies.

A health journal says: Babies often cry without any apparent reason; but a mother can usually find a reason if she stops to think about it. And it is worth stopping to think about the matter if the house-work or sewing be delayed in consequence. Perhaps it has eaten something which disagrees with its stomach; perhaps it is thirsty, for little babies are often thirsty, and will drink a teaspoonful of cold water with great eagerness, and be quiet and satisfied after it. Perhaps its little sock is tied too tightly, as my baby's was the other day. I found a deep red mark around her ankle which at once explained her fretfulness. More likely than anything else the flannel band around its bowels—if happily one is there—or its skirt-band is pinned too tightly.

I know a baby who has cried a great deal since his birth. I think the chief cause of it is because he has always been dressed too tightly. The mother said to me one afternoon when the child was so cross she hardly knew what to do, "I've a great mind to undress him and put on his night-gown; he is always real good then." So she did, and he commenced to be good at once. Mothers should search for all possible causes when their babies get fretful. They should not be too ready to attribute their crying to nervous temperament or hunger, for it is more likely to be caused by the prick of a pin or an over-fed stomach, than anything else.

The Secret.

"I noticed," said Franklin, "a mechanic, among a number of others, at work on a house being erected a little way from my office, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, who had a kind word and a cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy, or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his constant flow of spirits."

"No secret, doctor," he replied. "I have got one of the best wives, and when I go to work she has always a kind word of encouragement for me; and when I go home she meets me with a smile and a kiss; and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody."

What influence then has woman over the heart of man, to soften it and make it the foundation of cheerful and pure emotions. Speak gently then; greetings after the toils of the day are over cost nothing, and go far toward making home happy and peaceful.

THEODORE PARKER married in April, 1836, Miss Lydia D. Cabot, only daughter of John Cabot, of Newton, with whom he had plighted troth five years previously. The following resolutions were entered in his journal on his wedding day:

1. Never, except for the best of reasons, to oppose my wife's will.
2. To discharge all services for her sake freely.
3. Never to scold.
4. Never to look cross at her.
5. Never to weary her with commands.
6. To promote her piety.
7. To bear her burdens.
8. To overlook her foibies.
9. To love, cherish, and ever defend her.
10. To remember her always most affectionately in my prayers; thus, God willing, we shall be blessed.

RAISE FINE PLANTS.—A great error is often made by inexperienced persons regarding a profusion of plants as of more value than their excellence. It should be remembered that quality is the chief thing to be sought for, and that one strong, handsome, healthy plant, with fine blooms, is worth a dozen feeble ones that may not bloom at all.

A MAN who committed suicide wrote a letter to his wife: "I am going to a country where red headed women are never seen." She was so mad she would not attend the funeral.

AN old Scotchman was taking his grist to mill in sacks, thrown across the back of his horse, when the animal stumbled, and the grain fell to the ground. He had not strength to raise it, being an aged man, but he saw a horseman riding along, and thought he would appeal to him for help. But the horseman proved to be the nobleman who lived in the castle hard by, and the farmer could not muster courage enough to ask a favor of him. But the nobleman was a gentleman also, and not waiting to be asked, he quickly dismounted, and between them they lifted the grain to the horse's back. John—for he was a gentleman too—lifted his Kilmarnock bonnet, and said: "My lord, how shall I ever thank you for your kindness?" "Very easily, John," replied the nobleman. "Whenever you see another man in the same plight as you were in just now, help him, and that will be thanking me."

DO BEES EAT FRUIT?—At the last regular monthly meeting of the Warsaw Horticultural Society the above question was pretty fully discussed, and settled in the negative, although it was admitted that, after the fruit had been punctured by other insects, the bees would, in the absence of flowers, sip the juice and store it in the comb-sells. In making cider, they are at times troublesome, but only when there is no honey to be had in the field. It was argued that the bees were very useful in the orchard, in carrying pollen from one tree to another, and thus insured more perfectly the fertilization of the fruit.

THE way to quarrel with a wife is to wait till she is at her toilet preparatory to going out. She will be sure to ask you if her bonnet is straight. Remark that the lives of nine-tenths of the women are passed in thinking whether their bonnets are straight, and wind up with the remark that you never knew but one woman who had common sense about her. You will, with a sigh, reply,

"Ah! never mind."
Wife will ask you,
"Why didn't you marry her?
You say, abstractedly,
"Ah! why indeed."

The climax is reached by this time, and a regular row is sure to follow.

SIR WM. BROWN, a pompous sort of man, being at a parish meeting, made some proposals, which were objected to by a farmer. Highly enraged, he said to the farmer: "Sir do you know that I have been to two universities?" "Well" said the farmer, "what of that? I had a calf that sucked two cows, and the observation I made was, that the more he sucked the greater calf he grew."

THE Grand Temple of Honor, a Temperance order, held its annual session in Philadelphia last week. The reports show the order to be in a flourishing condition financially and numerically and exhibit a gratifying increase in membership during the past lodge year. The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held in Pittsburg in June, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

EAGLEVILLE HOTEL.
EAGLEVILLE, CENTRE CO., PA.
SAMUEL H. KUNES, Proprietor.

Having purchased the old Daniel Kunes stand, I have entirely refitted and overhauled the house, and put it in first class order, and have made it one of the best hotels in Centre County. Large and commodious stables are in connection with the house, and teams will be faithfully and carefully attended to. A good board walk has been constructed from the depot to the Eagleville Hotel, and, it being away from the depot a convenient distance, it is the most desirable and pleasant hotel in Eagleville for the travelling public.
v6n19-tf SAMUEL H. KUNES.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-22-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to nform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1y

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.
A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.
Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5.16 1y

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—We hereby give notice that the firm of Hunter & McCartney, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of James McCartney a member of the old firm. SYRUS W. HUNTER,
JAMES McCARTNEY.
Matterhville, Centre Co., Pa., June 22nd, 1874. 26-3t

Furnitture.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!
JOHN BRACHBILL,
Manufacturer and dealer in
FURNITURE
SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,
HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT
NEW STORE
And has now on hand the best assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices. v6n10-tf

FURNITURE WAREROOM.
HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,
of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.
Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED--1000 AGENTS
to sell a new and useful invention for slitting and looping rags, for carpet and cutting button-holes can unite five times the amount of rags in the same length of time than can be done by hand. NO THREAD USED. Any child can use it. It is the greatest novelty of the day. Patented by L. G. Palmer, and will be sent to any one, with instructions for using same, on receipt of $1,50. State and County rights for sale. Great inducements to Agents. Address. L. C. PALMER, & Co.,
3-tfv3n4 Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER!
THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solitous of business and guarentees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F.C. RICHARD.
v4n28-tf.

Miscellaneous.

200 PIANOS and ORGANS
NEW and SECOND-HAND of FIRST-CLASS MAKE will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, DURING THIS MONTH, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, than EVER BEFORE OFFERED in NEW YORK. SPECIALTY: PIANOS and ORGANS TO LET UNTIL the RENT MONEY PAYS the PRICE of the INSTRUMENT. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. A LARGE DISCOUNT to MINISTERS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, LODGES, &c. 23-4w.

1874
THE "DOMESTIC."
This Sewing Machine gives the best satisfaction to the user, is paid for most readily, and is the best of all to sell. If there is no "Domestic" Agent in your town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M., New York. 24-4t

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists. 24-4w

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.
Interest at the rate of six per cent per annm will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.
Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.
FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer.
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

LIVINGSTON IS DEAD.
For 30 years Millions have intently watched his perilous yet heroic struggles, and grand achievements, and now eagerly desire the COMPLETE LIFE-HISTORY of this world-renowned hero and benefactor, which unfolds also the curiosities and wealth of a wild and wonderful country. It is just ready, 1,000 agents wanted quickly. One agent sold 184, another 196 one week. For particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., either Phila., Boston, or Cincinnati, O. 26-4t.

WHISKEY & MIDNIGHT
Send stamp. W. EVANS & CO., Hart's Falls, N. Y. 25—4t.

THE GREAT POPULARITY OF
CAMPHORINE
AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,
is the reward of genuine merit. Those who use it once, never will be without it. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents. 28-1t
REUBEN HOYT, Prop'r, New York.

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED. To be forearmed NOW, when you are threatened with all the ailments caused by debilitating spring and summer weather is to make free use of
JURUBEBA
which will make the LIVER active, assist DIGESTION, PURIFY the blood, strengthen the UTERINE and URINARY organs, invigorate the SYSTEM, and make you enjoy life as you ought. Price $1 per bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Agent, New York. 25-4t

Foundries.

MILESBURG FOUNDRY.
CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL kinds made and fitted up in the best style
Thimble SKEINS
of the last improved style, Wholesale or Retail.
Turbine Water Wheels, Engines, &c.,
made to order. [5-17-1y] M. M. FAXON.

LOGAN FOUNDRY
NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT
BELLEFONTE, PA.
It is with pleasure I inform the people Centre and the adjoining counties, that I am now prepared to make
HOUSE CASTINGS,
such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates &c., of all sizes.
Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled
Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the
IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.
Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every
VARIETY OF CASTINGS,
kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.
v5n1-1y. GEO. A. BAYARD

W. P. DUNCAN,
BELLEFONTE PA.
FOUNDER & MACHINIST
MANUFACTURER OF
Steam Engines,
HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
Mill Machinery.
v5n46-1y.

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!
HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for
WHITE & YELLOW PINE,
OAK
HEMLOCK LUMBER.
Also, for
SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.
W. M. HOLMES,
Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa. 3.47 1f

BELLEFONTE
CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,
(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)
BELLEFONTE
Manufactures and keeps always on hand
WHITE AND YELLOW
PINE FLOORING,
Weather boarding, of various styles,
Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,
and Brackets of all sizes made to order.
Having a
BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER
Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from
THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER
Orders from
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

BAKERIES.

H. D. YERGER'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.
In the marble front of T. R. Reynolds, is really and truly the place to buy
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, RAISIN NUTS AND CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.
ICE CREAM
is a specialty and will be kept at al times and at all hours by him.
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ICE CREAM, &c., &c., all sold by him at the most reasonable rates. Call and see him and rest assured that you will not be disappointed.
H. D. YERGER,
v6n15-1v Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves	Phila.	12,55	p. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.05 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	9,20 p. m
"	"	Emporium	2,15 a. m
"	arr. at	Buffalo	8,50 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	10,20	p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	3,05 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	7,30 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	8,40 a. m
"	"	Renovo	10,05 a. m
"	arr. at	Erie	7,20 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	8.00	a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	1.20 p. m
"	"	Williamsport	6.20 p. m
"	arr. at	Lock Haven	7.35 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM leaves	Harrisb'g	8.25	a. m
"	arr.	Williamsport,	12. 55 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves	Buffalo,	3.25	p. m
"	"	Emporium	9 06 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	1.10 a. m
"	arr. at	Harrisb'g	4.50 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	9.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11, 20	a. m
"	"	Renovo	8.40 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven,	9,55 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't,	11.10 p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	3.05 a. m
"	arr. at	Phila	8.00 a. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Lock Haven	7. 55	a. m
"	"	Williamsp't	9.30 a. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	1 56 p. m
"	arr. at	Philadelphia	5.50 p. m
HARRISBURG ACCOM. leaves	Williamsport	6.50	p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	10.50 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	2.30 a. m

Bald Eagle Mail, Eastward. Leaves Lock Haven 12.29 p. m arrives at Williamsport, 1.30 p m.

Bald Eagle Mail westward Leaves Williamsport 1.55 p. m. arrives at Lock Haven 3.10.

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju..	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	5 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F.	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F.	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F.	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F.	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Harleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	9 20	6 50
East Tyrone	1	9 27	6 57
Bald Eagle	5	9 38	7 07
Hannah	10	9 54	7 21
Port Matilda	14	10 03	7 30
Martha	17	10 13	7 39
Julian	21	10 26	7 51
Unionville	26	10 40	8 05
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	10 50	8 15
Milesburg	31	10 55	8 20
Arrive Bellefonte	33	11 09	8 29
Leave Bellefonte	33	11 14	8 32
Milesburg	31	11 20	8 45
Curtin	34	11 30	8 55
Mount Eagle	37	11 36	9 01
Howard	40	11 45	9 10
Eagleville	44	11 58	9 23
Beech Creek	46	12 03	9 28
Mill Hall	51	12 16	9 41
Flemington	52	12 20	9 45
Lock Haven Intersection	54	12 25	9 50
Arrive Lock Haven	55	12 30	10 00

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 45	3 05
Lock Haven Intersection	1	9 50	3 1
Flemington	3	9 55	3 15
Mill Hall	4	9 59	3 19
Beech Creek	9	10 12	3 33
Eagleville	11	10 17	3 38
Howard	15	10 30	3 51
Mount Eagle	18	10 39	4 00
Curtin	21	10 45	4 03
Milesburg	24	10 55	4 16
Arrive Bellefonte	26		4 27
Leave Bellefonte	26		4 50
Milesburg	24	11 20	4 59
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 25	4 44
Unionville	29	11 38	4 57
Julian	24	11 50	5 09
Martha	38	12 01	5 20
Port Matilda	41	12 10	5 28
Hannah	45	12 19	5 53
Bald Eagle	50	12 33	5 58
East Tyrone	54	12 43	6 03
Arrive Tyrone	55	12 50	6 10

Tobacco and Segars.

NATIONAL TOBACCO STORE,
'N BASEMENT OF THE NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
R. C. CHEESMAN,
PROPRIETOR,
Keeps constantly on hand, the very best assortment of
CHOICE CIGARS,
TOBACCO
of all brands and qualities,
PIPES, SNUFF,
AND ALL KINDS OF SMOKERS' FINDINGS
☞ The proprietor cordially invites his old friends and the public generally to give him a call. 6-4-1y

BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, PROGRAMMES,
CARDS, ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, &c
NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE

Moral and Religious.

WHOM HAVE I IN HEAVEN BUT THEE.

I ask not for the streams, but for the fount;
I ask not for the river, but the sea;—
When my feet stands on the eternal mount,
Whom shall I seek, O! Lord, but only Thee?

With new surprise, each day Thy hand I trace
In all Thy works, so varied, grand and sweet;
Let me behold the mighty Master's face,
O! let me fall adoring at His feet.

The ocean's caravans, crags that pierce the sky
Majestic trees, the human form erect,
The worlds on worlds that round about us lie,
O! let me look upon their Architect.

The prophets and apostles,— I have read
Their words, more precious far than pearl or gold;
But when the holy city I shall tread,
Their great Inspirer I would there behold.

The Testaments will both be folded up
When the Divine Testator shall appear:
We shall not need the sacramental cup
When our beloved Lord himself is near.

In all the devious paths that I have trod,
A Guide invisible has led the way
And when I reach the city of my God
And this great Friend shall cast His veil away,—

This Friend, who has been all in all to me,
Safe leading me through forests lone and dim,
'Midst clouds and darkness, where I could not see,
Can any other sight compare with Him?

A soul redeemed!—I was the slave of sin;
To ransom me the Prince of Life has died;
And, when the golden gates shall take me in,
Shall I not press through throngs to reach His side;

Through squadrons of bright angels and sweet saints
Yea, past the dear home faces, pined for long.
To meet the Lord, for whom my spirit faints,
And pour into his ear a grateful song,—

Unmindful of the crowns and harps of gold,
All sights and sounds that there in glory meet,
My soul's Redeemer only to behold,
And, prostrate, kiss the nail-prints on his feet.

—*New York Observer*. S. A. W.

A Beautiful Life.

BY REV. J. R. MILLER.

I would draw the picture thus—a life of faith *in* Christ of communion *with* Christ, St. Paul draws it in one grand master-stroke—*"For me to live is Christ."*

It may not be a noisy life, for it needs not noise to make a life beautiful and noble. Christ has many servants who work so noiselessly that they are never known among men as workers, who will far out shine earth's most distinguished names in glory. Many lives that have been written in huge volumes here will occupy but a brief space in some obscure page in God's record; while many a history unwritten here, will fill great volumes in God's library.

It may not be a long life. When we look at the dead form of one cut down early in life, and in the midst of usefulness, we think that death came too soon. Often in cemeteries we see over the graves of the young, sculptured symbols of incompleteness. But there are no symbols in heaven; for Christ takes not one of His servants home while there remains any work here which He wants him to do. Even the babe of an hour, that merely open's its eyes to gladden the mother's heart, and then closes again and goes back to God, finishes the work God gave it to do. Not one dies too soon.

A beautiful life ends not at death. The ripple that the boy's oar starts on the western shore of the Atlantic, goes quivering and rolling clear across the ocean, and breaks upon the farther shores. So the waves or ripples of influence which our lives start here, will not be stilled or stayed till they have broken upon the eternal shores. No man's work will be finished till all the results of life shall have been gathered up in the final consummation.

The other day I stood by the grave of one of our infant class teachers. For five years she had toiled faithfully among those little children. Perhaps five or six hundred have been in her room during that time. When God gathers up the results of life, what a glorious bundle of sheaves will He lay in the arms of this dear young worker? For I believe that the noblest work God gives to any on earth, is the privilege of fashioning the heart and life of a little child. There was a boy who in childish dream wished that he were a painter, that he might help God paint the clouds, and skies, and sunsets. It was a beautiful aspiration, but one which cannot be realized. God will paint His own clouds and sunsets, but it is a nobler work than this He has given to mothers and the teachers of little children. He has ordained them to touch hues of fadeless beauty in immortal spirits. His work shall never die who blesses child.

Of a great king, it is said by the historian, that when he died, little children wept in the street. Was ever any jeweled crown that that king wore in his royalist day, so beautiful as that crown of the children's love, jeweled with their tears? In all the range of honors given on earth, there is none that I so much covet as the love of little children. There is no tablet on which I so earnestly desire to write my name, as upon the children's heart. And when my work is finished, and my body lies cold in the coffin, the most beautiful tribute that earth could pay to my memory, would be the children's tears. The man or woman over whom little children weep, needs no marble pile, nor funeral oration nor written biography. When I saw the two hundred children of our infant school weeping over their teacher's sudden death, and bringing their offerings of flowers to lay upon her grave, I felt and said that I would rather have the honor that gathered about that dear, humble name, as a teacher of little children, than wear the crown of the proudest prince on the earth. There are no thorns in such a crown.

Dear reader, despise not humble lowly work. Let your life-spring be in heaven. Then whatever you do will be for eternity. When Jesus would immortalize a deed that day in the temple, He chose that of the widow—the humblest and most obscure of all, leaving every other deed of proud men to be forgotten. So it will be in thousands of cases when life's results are made manifest. We work in two spheres. Every act makes two impressions—on this, and in the spiritual world. Be it ours to strive for that immortality which will live through the dissolving fires of death and judgment.

Attorneys and Agents.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

D. G. BUSH.....S. H. YOCUM.
BUSH & YOCUM, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to them, with promptness. Office North-east corner of the Diamond in Mrs. Irwin's stone building. v6n1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

E. BLANCHALD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

ADAM HOY. JAMES T. HALE
HOY & HALE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business submitted to them with promptness and dispatch. Special attention given to Orphans Court Practise and Collections. Remittances promptly made. v6n1-1y

ISAAC LYTLE, Attorney-at-Law, Office with Wilson & Hutchison, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

J. J. LINGLE, Attorney at Law Osceola, Clearfield County, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Clearfield and Centre Counties. 5-6-1y.

N. M ALLISTER.....JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-a'-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public, & Military Claim Agent, will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. Office in basement of new Building of the First National Bank. v6n1-1y.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 6-13-tf

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on north side of Diamond. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment
is a certain and positive cure for
WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS,
CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY
OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING
which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all
EXTERNAL DISEASES
of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,
DR. R. D. TIPPLE,
36-6m Bellefonte, Pa

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST,
BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE,
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

Auctioneer.

ROBERT GOHEEN
AUCTIONEER,
Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

PETER MAYES.
AUCTIONEER,
Will cry all sales entrusted to his care with promptness.
TERMS REASONABLE.
Address: Bellefonte, Pa., or call personally at building of Isaac Haupt, near the Railroad depot. 6-14-tf

Boots and Shoes.

JOHN POWERS,
The most fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker in the County.
LATEST STYLES ALWAYS on HAND
Guarantees to sell the Cheapest and best in Centre county.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE OF
GENTS'
FINE BOOTS & GAITERS,
HIGH STREET,
Opposite BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, Pa
16-6m

LOUIS DOLL,
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
HIGH St., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.
Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. 5-29-1y *

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES!
AT THE
BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE
No. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.
PRICES LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER SHOE STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.
TEA & COFFEE!
Of the finest quality at LOWEST PRICES.
CALL AND SEE US.
NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA 6-1-tf.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
Dealers in
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS
Best quality
Buenos Ayres Sole Leather
ALWAYS ON HAND
FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY KIP AND CALF SKINS.
Call and examine our stock, and be convinced that we are selling better and cheaper stock than any other firm in the county.
E. GRAHAM & SON.
41-6m Bishop St, Bellefonte, Pa.

Stoves.

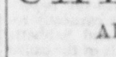
W. T. TWITMIRE,
dealer in
Stoves, Tinware
WOODEN WARE
and all kinds of
KITCHEN FURNITURE
also,
COAL OIL
and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.
6-tf

W. & L. WETSLER,
DEALERS IN
STOVES
OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS
TIN WARE
MANUFACTURED FROM THE
BEST QUALITY OF TIN,
AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.
SPOUTING
a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.
STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-tf

ESSEX PIGS! PURE!
HIGH GRADES AND GRADES.
My 100 spring pigs are all gone, will have two litters 1st of June, that will make choice pork at 7 or 8 months. Have a few select stock pigs, pure Essex. Expect to have a lot of good pigs ready to ship the latter part of September. Half, Three quarters, and Pure Bloods. Will sell sows in pig any time, to suit those who want good stock. Also, what I believe to be a full blood Devon Bull, at what he is worth. Now is the time to order.
A. S. TIPTON.
Curtin twp., May 28th, 1874. 22-tf

Philadelphia Advertisements

CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER, & C.,
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention given to Investments. 48-1y

PHILADELPHIA
Surgeons' Bandage Institute,
14 NORTH NINTH STREET.

NOTICE, second truss store above Market. B. C. EVERETT'S Patent Graduating Pressure Truss has cured rupture of 58 years' standing Elastic Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Anus Bandages, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments. 40 years' experience. Lady attendant. 5-45-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY
Auction Sale
OF
200
CARRIAGES,
ALL FIRST CLASS,
ON
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1874
At 11 o'clock, at
HERKNESS' BAZAAR
PHILADELPHIA.
23-3t

BLATCHLEY'S
Improved cucumber wood pump. Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.
For sale by dealers and the trade generally Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
Chas. G. Blatchley, Manufact'r,
10 8-m. 506 Commerce St., Phila.

"TO THE"
PUBLIC!!
CAUTION! BEWARE OF FALSE ECONOMY! CAUTION! Window Shade Rollers selling at 50 and 75 cents are NOT CHEAP. They do not balance; will not stay "fixed," and soon "play out." Our Patent Balance Clock-Spring Shade Rollers require no cords or pulleys. Testimonials from thousands who will have no other kind. We manufacture only first-class Window Shades, all colors. Fringe to match.
N. B.—French and American Paper Hangings a specialty.
Orders filled promptly by express.
1033. JONSTON'S 1033!
Wall Paper and Shade Depot,
No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 40-1y

S. L. KIRK, SON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
130 North Third Street, Corner of Cherry,
PHILADELPHIA.
Have in store and offer for sale; at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c., selected with care in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which the attention of Country Dealers is particularly requested. 13-1y

Carriages.

WM. F. CARPENTER,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in
WAGONS,
BUGGIES
CARRIAGES,
SLEIGHS,
SLEDS, &c.,
BISHOP STEET, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
6-12-1y.

S. A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF
Buggies, Carriages,
Wagons, Sleighs, &c.,
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE, PA. 5-4-1y

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE
Shortlidge & Co.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
COAL UNDER ROOF,
FROM THE
WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,
prepared expressly for family use.
BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!
Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.
LIME!
WOOD or COAL BURNT,
challenges competition as to quality.
Agents for the sale of
DUPONT'S POWDER
RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.
FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,
FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,
all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES,
CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!
Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v5n34-1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!
HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the
Very Best Quality
OF
Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!
to all who may want the same, at the
MOST REASONABLE PRICES
Our Coal is of the very
BEST IN THE MARKET
and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.
All orders left with J. P. Gephart, at his office in the Conrad House, or at the Coal Yard, will receive prompt attention.
ALEXANDER & CO.

Hardware.

F. S. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS
WILSON & HICKS
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.
ELAINE
AS AN ILLUMINATOR.
WHY IT IS THE SAFEST.
ELAINE will not explode while burning in a lamp, nor in any other way, as it does not contain any of the explosive compounds so frequently met with in the ordinary oil for illuminating. A lamp, filled with ELAINE, if upset or accidently broken, will not explode or burn. There is no position in which you can put a lamp filled with ELAINE, for common use, in which it will explode. As no other illuminator has such advantages of safety, ELAINE IS CERTAINLY THE SAFEST FAMILY ILLUMINATING OIL KNOWN.
[Almost the same price as coal oil.]
All kinds of Builders' Hardware and Carriage Makers' Goods
COMPLETE SADDLER'S STOCK.
SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES,
guaranteed to be the best and the heaviest casting, largest oven &c.
Cash or short Credit, in no case to exceed three months.
37-tf WILSON & HICKS.

HARDWARE
NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW
J & J. HARRIS,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES
All sorts of
Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.
We hope by
STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS
merit and receive a share of public patronage.
BUILDERS AND OTHERS
will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
J. & J. HARRIS,
v5n2-1y No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.,
Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment
NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a
Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
AND
VESTINGS,
Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard
He also keeps on hand a full line of
Gents Furnishing Goods
of every style and variety, consisting of
HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors, &c., on hand.
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.
NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Just received by
WM. McCLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS;
which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.
Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.
He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.
WM. McCLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Miscellaneous.

$15,000.
The Tyrone Gas and Water Comp'y want Fifteen Thousand Dollars on First Mortgage Bonds bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Parties desiring to invest in a safe investment would do well to call soon.
C. GUYER.
Tyrone, Pa., Apr. 1, '74-15-3m President.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Piles, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in the admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may by, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two stamps. Also, Dr. Sillsbee's REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular.
Address the Publishers,
CHARLES J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. ja12'73.1y.

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa
5-29-1y

Blacksmithing.

JACOB SEIBERT,
BLACKSMITH,
REAR OF DUNCAN'S FOUNDRY, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.
EVERY description of Blacksmithing promptly in a workmanlike manner prices. 5-23-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLÆFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Commencement week at the P. S. C. will be unusually well attended. See programme in another column.

——The Centre Hall *Reporter* gives a graphic account of a Sunday School pic-nic that "was held on A. Bair's bottom."

——Rev. J. Ford Sutton, the celebrated Presbyterian preacher of Philadelphia, is summering at the Bush House.

——The weekly Saturday evening festivals of the Presbyterian Sunday School in Humes block are well attended and profitable.

——Frederick Seigel, a shover of counterfeit money and a resident of Lock Haven, has lately been detected and brought to grief.

——The mineral springs—of whose health giving properties there can be no doubt—are being extensively patronized by visitors to Bellefonte.

——Brown's *Republican* has suspended briefly again so we are informed by a friend of its editor. We hope to see him on his feet soon again.

——Major W. F. Reynolds and his brother Hon. Sam, Reynolds of Lancaster, with servants and horses started for Bedford on Monday last.

——We hear talk of a new temperance paper being started in Bellefonte. No wonder; there's two members of the legislature to be elected this fall.

——We are indebted to Mr. S. L. Stiver of Potters Mills, who has just graduated at La Fayette college, for a catalogue and history of that institution.

——Judge Orvis has the largest and best yielding cherry orchard we've seen this summer, and will probably have a larger yield and greater variety of grapes than any other farmer in the county.

——Lewis Haas, the beer brewer, has extricated himself from that unpleasant difficulty with those low bred detectives and a grateful community rejoices that the government locks have fallen from the brewery doors.

——The colored people of Bellefonte memorialized the school board on the question of a new school house for colored children. A new building with grounds and out houses is demanded by the colored tax-payers.

——Miss Alice Allison, the servant girl who fell heir to a quarter of a million dollars, is engaged and will shortly be married to Sir Thomas Collins. This information we have from the family in this place with whom she last resided.

——Lewis Haag's Distillery at Pleasant Gap is now in full blast, but we don't see what is wanted with another distillery in this local option county. They must have a large trade in Lock Haven and other anti-local option communities.

——If it were not for the "Resolution of thanks," from interadmiring fire-companies, that weekly inundate the local columns of some of our exchanges—Lock Haven for example—life, among our contemporaries, would have few sweets.

——It will cost $2,500 to enlarge the race course to a half mile track. The Agricultural Society will co-operate with those interested and have a good half-mile track before the next fair, if the parties will go promptly to work. Get up the subscription!

——Mrs. Clark, who lives next door to the toll gate at Lemont, was thrown from a buggy on the evening of July 4th and sustained a compound fracture of the leg. It is probable that the fractured limb will have to be amputated, so we are informed by Doctor Hibler the attending physician.

——On last Thursday afternoon a week three men burglariously entered the house of Mr. Frank Steel. The family was absent at the time. Every room, desk and drawer was overhauled for money and other valuables. They got thirty seven cents in all but were hunting away industriously for more when Mrs. Steel returning, entered the house and the burglars fled in the direction of Half Moon Hill. They have not yet been apprehended.

THE TORNADO IN CENTRE COUNTY.—On the 4th of July, the terrible wind and hail storm that swept over the State, spent much of its fury in this county It is probable that Lewistown and vicinity suffered most, but from all parts of of Centre, come reports of serious loss.

It appears that the tornado burst upon the regions of Half Moon and upper Bald Eagle valleys about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th. Thence it followed a south westerly course gathering strength and fury, spreading death and devastation in its track until it had passed the borders of the State.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done to the grain and fruit in this county. The hail thrashed the wheat so that many of our farmers turned their stock into the fields, estimating that it would not pay for thrashing. Fences, houses, barns, trees, everything were devastated in its path. A correspondent, Mr. L. Guss, of Port Matilda, writes as follows:

PORT MATILDA, July 7th, '74.—A terrific hail storm passed by this way on the 4th, completely demoralizing our gardens and our windows. Seventy panes of glass were broken out of the M. E. Church, and as high as one hundred in some houses. No other serious damage was done just here. At Julian about three hundred people were gathered in the shell of the new M. E. Church, holding a festival, when the storm broke upon them. A large brick barn of Mr. Alexander's, a number of trees, part of a lumber pile, and five stables were blown down; several horses run off. But a merciful Providence took care of the people in the church. Some of the timbers were drawn out of place, and another strong blast would doubtless have made sad work, but not a hair was hurt.

At Lemont great damage was done. The roof was torn from the Presbyterian church, as well as from William Thompson's house and Emanuel Musser's barn. Penns valley suffered more by the hail than most any other locality, although the wind was not so terrific as in other places. Jacob Baker, the well known fruit raiser, suffers a great loss in the damage done to his orchards. Many others suffered in the same way. From George Dalis up to Rock Springs, a distance of ten miles, and a breadth of country that wide, down the valley was visited with terrible quantities as hail. In some of the little ravines hail was found a foot deep three days after the storm. Many wheat fields were completely destroyed. John Musser, living along Buffalo Run, turned his cattle into his unharvested grain fields, because the hail had thrashed all the wheat out. His large store shed 70x40 was blown to pieces. Seven barns were unroofed in Potter and Harris townships. The gable end of Mr. William Thompson's brick house was blown in, just at the time his sister-in-law, Miss Allen, was trying to shut the shutters. The brick and rubbage fell in on all sides with a terrible crash, but she almost miraculously escaped unhurt.

We have news from other sections of the county where the storm raged more or less terrifically and proportionate damage resulted. It was by far the most destructive storm that we have witnessed in this county for many years.

——Mr. William D. Ross offers for sale one of the best farms in Centre County, situated one mile north of Linden Hall. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a good farm with first class buildings, plenty of fruit, pleasantly situated, with every convenience and improvement to be found on a well regulated farm. There are 72 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of valuable timber, there is also a fine brick mansion in excellent repair, and a bank barn that can't be beat, with all the necessary out buildings. Excellent never failing water flows constantly at the house and barn.

This farm is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of fruit, a crop never failing. There are apples, cherries, plums, pears, peaches, quinces, grapes and every other variety of small fruit known to this climate. Another valuable consideration is the fact that superior ore is being found in close proximity to it. Although we are not authorized to say so, we think this farm might be purchased for about twelve thousand dollars. It is a rare bargain. See advertisement in another column.

——We have received an invitation to be present at the commencement week at the State College. The programme has been arranged as follows:

Pennsylvannia State College.—Exercises of commencement week, July 26th—30, 1874.

SUNDAY, 3 P. M.—Baccalaureate Sermon, President Calder.

MONDAY. Examination of classes. 7 P. M.' Class day exercises, class 1874.

TUESDAY.—Examination of classes. 1½ P. M., Trial of Mowers. 7½ P. M., Sophomore exhibition.

WEDNESDAY.—Examinations concluded. 10, A. M., Annual meeting of Trustees. 1 P. M., Meeting of delegates to elect Trustees. 3½ P. M., Trial of Reapers. 7½ P. M., Junior contest for the Kaine prize.

THURSDAY, 10 A. M.—Commencement. 2 P. M., Annual meeting of Alumni.

The fall Session will open on Friday, Aug. 28.

——A new key has been bought for that jail at Williamsport. The authorities prefer that prisoners should climb over the wall rather than go out by the door.

——Judge Mayer will be home about the 10th of August.

——Charles W. Stine is the new P. M. at Pleasant Gap.

——James Fannen has on exhibition, opposite the Bush House, an Irish wild turkey that he lately brought from Ireland.

——The press all over the state speak in the highest terms of the eloquent address delivered by Governor Curtin at the unveiling of the Soldier's monument at Lancaster. Some passages are models of pure English. It will be found in full in another part of to-day's paper.

——The Fifth Division State Militia under the command of Maj. Gen. James A. Beaver, consists of the counties of Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, Cameron, Cambria, Bradford, Fulton, Bedford and Lycoming, and the regiment embraces the Sanderson Guards, Sellars Zouaves, Russell Zouaves, Williamsport Grays, Scholl Rifles, Taylor Guards, Schellsburg Zouaves, Latta Guards, Huntingdon Furnace Zouaves, and Juniata Riflemen.

TEMPERANCE UNION.—The friends of Temperance deem it expedient for the furtherance of the cause, that there be a renewal of effort on their part to hold what has already been gained; and to add such strength to the same as shall the better insure the absolute, triumphant success of Temperance, not only in our county, but throughout the entire State, therefore,

Resolved, That we the Executive Committee of the Open Temperance Union of Centre County, Pa., do hereby issue a call for a Convention of the friends of Temperance, or their delegates or representatives, to convene at Unionville, Centre County, Pa., on the 22rd of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 and 6 P. M. And further,

Resolved, That as it is of *paramount importance*, to have a full delegation, we earnestly request Temperence men, Pastors and Sabbath School Superintendants, and friends of the cause in general, to be sufficiently interested, to see to it at once (Brethren let it be immediately.) that delegates be appointed by, and sent from every Congregation, Sabbath School, Temperance Organization, School District, Township, Ward or Borough, to said Convention.

Ample provisions will be made for the accommodation of all who may attend. Come brethren, come friends, let us rally around the Temperance Banner. With God and Right on our side we shall triumph, if faithful.

Yours respectfully,
J. ZEIGLER,
D. P. SHOPE,
S. W. HAHN.
Committee of Arrangements.

——A Howard correspondent send us the following matrimonial tale: Last week two natives of Centre Co. made up their minds to be made one. How to accomplish this chief end became their constant study. They knew that two pieces of wood could be glued together, and two pieces of iron could be welded, and brass, silver and gold could be melted together, but to unite two persons was quite another thing. So, as they thought upon this great work, they saw through the columns of the *Democratic Watchman* that A. M. stood for American Mechanic, they thought an American Mechanic could do all such things, or he would not bear such a name. So one of them called on a certain man near Howard to know whether he could do this job for them. On learning that he could a day and hour was set, and the two prepared themselves for this union. As the hour drew around the A. M. called in and did the stupendous work with a very few words. Then, to spend a few days of honeymoon, they thought they would go to Philipsburg to see some of his friends. They stepped on the train at Howard and arrived safe at Milesburg, when he, the first half, stepped off for some cause, but before he returned the train started with the better half and left him behind. This however did not break the American knot, but stretched it sorrowfully.

THE BUFFALO BALLOON.—We received the other day a paper from Mr. Thomas McKean, that gives some clue to the aeronaut who passed over the county during the night of July 4th. The paper called "The Aeronaut" was picked up in a wheat field about a quarter of a mile from Zion belonging to Mr. Jacob Struble by children of Mr. Henry Showers, returning from Sunday school. "The Aeronaut" was dated July 4th, and being found on the morning of the fifth it is reasonable to suppose that it could come there from Buffalo in no other way than in the balloon, and was dropped by the voyagers themselves. By the paper we learn that Professor Samuel A. King was ready to leave Buffalo with three companions at two o'clock on Saturday the 4th.

The aerial ship in which he took passage was the "Buffalo" which had capacity for 91,000 feet of gass, besides the Professor and those newspaper reporters. It was capable of carrying seventeen persons. Only the above persons were taken as the Professor wanted to make the longest voyage possible. The balloon was constructed at Buffalo last fall and is the largest and handsomest in record. The size of the paper is nine by twelve and contains sixteen pages; contains accounts of many voyages made by the Professor, and advertisements of various business houses in Buffalo and New York. We are sorry they did not pass here in day light, we'd like to have had *some* excitement on the 4th.

MEETING OF CENTRE COUNTY SOLDIERS.

Pursuant to adjournment a meeting of the soldiers residing in Centre Co. was held in the Court House on Saturday, July 4, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the committee on organization, about one hundred persons being present.

Gen. Beaver, from the committee on organization, presented a report embracing a Constitution and By-Laws, which were read and discussed. After having been changed in some slight particulars, they were adopted, as follows.

CONSTITUTION.

We, the citizen soldiers of the United States, residents of Centre County, who have survived the various wars in which we have been engaged, and who have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, desiring to perpetuate as far as possible the memory of our comrades who have fallen in battle, or have died of diseases or from the effects of wounds received in the discharge of duty, to revive and continue the social ties formed under circumstances so peculiar, to preserve for our posterity the history of the various struggles in which we have been engaged, and to be of mutual assistance to each other in such ways as may be proper and right, do hereby associate ourselves together under the name, style, and title of the "Veteran Club of Centre Co.," and we do hereby severally agree to be governed by such rules and By-Laws as may from time to time be adopted by a two thirds majority of the regularly enrolled members of the club present at any regular meeting thereof.

In token of our assent to this formula we have hereunto subscribed our names, together with our rank, company, regiment, arm of service, and date of enlistment and discharge, respectfully.

BY-LAWS.

1 The name of this society, as expressed in the formula or basis of organization, shall be the "Veteran Club of Centre County."

2 The officers of the Club shall be a President a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer who, together with five additional members, shall constitute the Executive Committee. They shall all be elected annually at the annual meeting of the Club, and if for any reason an election should fail to take place, shall continue to fill their respective offices until their successors are elected. In cases of vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Executive Committee shall have power to fill such vacancies until the next regular election.

3 The Club shall have one regular meeting in each and every year, on the 17th day of September, at such place in Centre County as may be fixed by the Club or the Executive Committee thereof, and such other special meetings for business, as may in the opinion of the Executive Committee be necessary; notice of such special meetings to be given by at least two weeks publication in two newspapers of Centre County representing different political parties.

4 Each member shall pay an entrance fee of one dollar upon joining the Club, and an annual fee of fifty cents in each year thereafter.

5 The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars with sureties to be approved by the Executive Committee for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

6 Persons not eligible to regular membership may, in the discretion of the Club, be elected honorary members, by a two thirds vote of the members present, at any regular meeting of the Club.

Voted that the Committee on Organization be directed to prepare the papers necessary to secure the incorporation of the Club, and to present the same to the court at the August term. On motion of Gen. W. H. Blair comrade D. S. Keller was added to such committee as secretary *ex-officio*.

Voted that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report a list of officers for the Club to serve until the first annual meeting; whereupon the chair appointed as such committee, Gen. W. H. Blair, Lieut. Thos. C. Crawford, William A. Ishler, Jacob D. Miller and James H. Holmes, who, after consultation, reported the following list of officers:

Pres't—James. A. Beaver, Col. 148th, Brevet Brigadier General, Bellefonte.

Vice Pres't—James Armor, war 1812, Bellefonte.

Sec'y—D. S. Keller, corp'l 148th, Bellefonte.

Treasurer—Austin Curtin, Capt. 45th, (Boggs township) Roland, and as *additional* members of the Executive Committee,—

James F. Weaver, Col. 148th, Milesburg.
William A. Ishler, pvt. 148th, Benner twp.
R. C. Cheesman, Maj. 45th, Bellefonte.
G. W. Gray, sergt. 93d, Milesburg.
Christian Dale, Capt. 49th, Benner twp.

Voted, that the next (Annual) meeting be held at Milesburg, Sept. 17th, 1874, the same to take the shape of a "Basket Picnic."

Voted, that the ladies and citizens of Milesburg and vicinity be invited to participate therein, also that comrades be at liberty to invite such members of their families and other persons as they may desire.

Voted, that the Executive Committee procure and exhibit at the annual meeting a design for a club badge, the cost of the said badge not to exceed $2 50.

Voted that Comrade William H. Blair, be selected to deliver the annual address at Milesburg.

——We have received the following neatly printed circular and although it is marked "private and confidential," we have ventured to publish it so as to let our granger friends know how their enemy is secretly at work. Here is the circular.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH PISCARINE,
July 9th, 1874.

BROTHER.—There are now one hundred and eighty two subordinate lodges of Piscarines in the state. Our membership will out count the grangers before the fall elections. Use every influence at your command to increase the numbers. Lodges are being formed daily in every county. The utmost secrecy is enjoined because men and women are leaving the granges and flocking to our folds. Brother——, Associate Piscarine, will visit your lodge at the full moon meeting.

Yours in the bonds,
A. G. RANGER,
High Piscarine.

Attest:
P. R. RINES,
High Recorder.

——A correspondent of the *Reporter* thus photographs G. W. Foote of the *Berichter*: "He is the only dead beat in Penn twp., and is a first-class bummer. The Dutch in his *Berichter* is like strychnine whiskey, it will kill any German at 40 rods. The Penns Creek Press is one thing, but 'bummer foot's' press is neither Dutch nor English, democrat or radical."

——General Beaver is spoken of for Lieutenant Governor. The Republicans can find none more deserving in their ranks.—*Reporter*.

——They raised the wind completely in this county on the 4th.

——Deputy Secretary Linn has been at home for several days.

——Reliable information has been received that Judge Mayer will be home within a month.

——A sister of Boss Shepherd, of Washington, D. C., is spending the summer at the Bush House.

——Rev. Smyser preached at Birmingham last Sunday, and Rev. Reese, Jr., preached in his stead here.

——Dr. J. F. Larimer was in town over Sunday attending to business pertaining to his future happiness.

——Frank Porter, the Deputy Grand Master of the Lycoming grangers, is a candidate for Sheriff in that county.

——The *Local News* says that anthracite coal has been discovered in Huntingdon county. Among the ridges already developed are coal, iron, fire-clay, and zinc.

——The *Watchman* of the 3d inst. says Mr. J. H. Crissman and wife returned from their *bridle* tour. Joe is the man who claims the championship on proof reading.

——The Agricultural Society will make the race course on the fairgrounds a half mile track. One-third of a mile, the present length, is too short entirely for Centre County thoroughbreds.

——At a meeting of the Republican County Convention held in this place, on Saturday, July 4th, J. H. Rankin and S. D. Gray were elected delegates to State Convention without instructions.

——A hungry dog burglarously entered Tyson's butcher shop on Friday, and, while in the act of making off with a large roast, was shot and expired in a few minutes, and will never burgle any more.

——Generals Grant, and Sherman and Butler and McClellan and many other prominent men, positively declare that the best place to buy all kinds of tobacco and cigars, is at John C. Henry's, on Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa. Come in, farmers and everybody, and see how it is yourself.

——The Presbyterian congregation has determined to build a new Sunday School house along side of the Presbyterian church, and the School has undertaken to raise money to furnish the same. Ice cream festivals are held every Saturday evening in the Wigwam, and the public are invited.

——Joe W. Fury, of the *Watchman*, has been brought out in neighboring county newspapers, as candidate for Legislative honors. Lycoming, Bradford and Blair counties are all pledged to Joe, and we think if Centre will do the appropriate thing he will be able to carry Berks, and then the sailing will be plain.

——A colored man owned a good cow, but she got into the habit of loafing around the Presbyterian church from day to day until conviction set in, and then she ran down the fifty-foot embankment into Spring Creek and was immediately killed. What a warning this is to young men who loaf around church doors!

——A balloon halling from Buffalo, N. Y., containing several æronauts and a reporter or two, passed over this county on last Sunday night a week. The balloonatics were so near the earth that they conversed with people in the Bald Eagle ridges. They continued their journey in a southeasterly direction and brought up some place in New Jersey.

——We are informed that Col. R. D. Cummings has bought out his partner's interest in the Merchants hotel in Philadelphia for $28,000. Mr. Cummings is well known to Centre County people and they know very well that he knows how to keep a hotel. The Merchants is kept in first class style and the terms are reasonable. Our merchants having business in Philadelphia will find it to their interest to stop with Mr. Cummings.

——On Tuesday evening, July 7, State Deputy L. Rhone, of Centre Hall, organized a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Howard township near Howard. The name fixed upon is "Howard." The following are the officers: Master, James Antes; Overseer, J. L. Neff; Lecturer, Jacob R. Leathers; Chaplain, S. B Leathers; Steward, Rudolph Pletcher; Assistant Steward, Michael Confare; Treasurer, Michael Pletcher; Secretary, J. N. Hall; Gate Keeper, Samuel C. Bower; Ceres, Susan S. Pletcher; Pomona, Lidia Bower; Flora, Ellie Turner; Stewardess, Mary E. Leathers; Trustees, Peter Haines, James R. Leathers and Jacob Leathers.

——Fairview Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized on the 4th inst., in Potter Township, near Spruce town, by State Deputy Rhone assisted by J. M. Boal, with 28 charter members. The farmers of Centre are quietly but earnestly at work organizing themselves for co operation and advancement of agriculture and its interests. The following officers were elected: Master, Henry Sankey; Overseer, John Grove; Lecturer, W. W. Royer; Steward, J. E. Royer; Assistant Steward, Alexander McCoy; Treasurer, John Dawberman; Secretary, George Goodhart; Gate Keeper, Evan Evans; Chaplain, James Sweetwood; Ceres, Elmira Kerr; Pomona, Jennie Evans; Flora, Mary Dawberman; Lady Assistant Steward, Sarah Duck; Trustees, R. McCormic, W. A. Kerr and John Grove.

SYNOPSIS OF THE TREATY.

ART. 1. United States fishing vessels to have free access to all the sea and sea-shore fisheries on the coasts of the Dominion of Canada, to take and cure fish of every kind, except shell fish; and salmon, shad and other fish in the rivers and mouths of rivers.

2. Grants the same privileges to Canadian fishermen on the eastern coasts of the United States north of of 39th parallel.

3. The limits of the fishing grounds reserved shall be the same as provided for in the treaty concluded at Washington June 5, 1854; and if necessary a joint commission may be appointed to define the reservations and limits thereof.

4. Provides that the goods enumerated in the annexed schedules A, B, and shall, in passing from one country to the other, from 1st of July, 1875, to 30th of June, 1877, pay only one-third of the present rates of duty; and from and after that period they shall pass free. Schedule A: Natural products (enumerated) of the soil, mines, seas, forests; and of the farm, in horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, &c., and their products. B: Consisting of agricultural implements (enumerated) of all kinds in ordinary use. C: Consisting of many of the principal and nearly all of the minor manufactories, each article being specified.

5. Canadian canals on the main route between Lake Erie and Montreal to be enlarged at the expense of the Dominion to admit vessels drawing twelve feet of water; locks two hundred and seventy feet in length and forty-five feet wide. The St. Lawrence river, if necessary, between canals, to be deepned to correspond to the canals in capacity; all to be done forthwith and completed by January 1, 1880.

6. Canada to construct a canal before January 1, 1880, between the S. Lawrence river and Lake Champlain, of capacity indicated in article five. The United States to urge the State of New York to enlarge the canal between Whitehall, on Lake Champlain, and Albany; and, if necessary, to be extended, or another constructed of equal capacity as that indicated in article five; and the navigation of the Hudson river to be improved so as to admit vessels drawing twelve feet of water from Lake Champlain to the lower waters of the Hudson.

7. Reciprocal free coasting on the Lakes, St. Lawrence, and the Red river of the North.

8. Equality, without discrimination, of tolls upon the canals, to all vessels of either country.

9. Vessels built in either country may be purchased and registered in the other.

10. Provides for a joint commission to erect and regulate light-houses on the great Lakes.

11. A joint commission for the propagation of the fish and protection of the fishing grounds.

12. Treaty to extend to Newfoundland, so far as practicable.

13. Treaty to take effect as soon as ratified and continue twenty-one years.

14. When ratifications have been exchanged the articles 22, 23, 24, and 25 of the treaty of May 8, 1871, between Great Britain and the United States shall become null and void.

15. Treaty to be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, and radifications to be exchanged at Washington or London.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

The following is the message of President Grant to the Senate accompanying the treaty of reciprocity:

To the Senate of the United States:

The plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington have submitted to the Secretary of State, for my consideration, a draft of a treaty for the reciprocal regulation of the commerce and trade between the United States and Canada, with provisions for the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and for their use by United States vessels on terms of equality with British vessels. I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with a copy of the draft thus proposed.

I am of the opinion that a proper treaty for such purposes would result beneficially for the United States. It would not only open or enlarge market for its own productions, but it would increase the facilities of transportation from the grain-growing States of the West to the sea-board.

The proposed draft has many features to commend it to our favorable consideration; but whether it makes all the concessions which could justly be required of Great Britian, or whether it calls for more concession from the United States than we should yield, I am not prepared to say.

Among its provisions are articles proposing to dispense with the arbitration respecting the fisheries, which was provided for by the treaty of Washington in the event of conclusion and ratification of a treaty, and the passage of all the necessary legislation to enforce it.

These provisions, as well as other considerations, make it desirable that the subject should receive attention before the close of the present session. I, therefore, express an earnest wish that the Senate may be able to consider and determine, before the adjournment of Congress, whether it will give its constitutional concurrence to the conclusion of a treaty with Great Britian for the purposes already named, either in such form as is proposed by the British plenipotentiaries or in such other more acceptable form as the Senate may prefer.

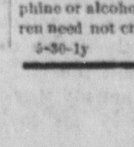
U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1874.

MARRIED

On June 25th, 1874, by Rev. J. Zeigler, at his residence in Milesburg, Mr. Austin Shawly to Miss Susan Butler, both of Centre County.

Centaur Liniment



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., &c., upon the huma frame, and of strains spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are endered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1 00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 83 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither miserals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

5-36-1y